HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,237—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 25, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

TEN PAGES
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday. 9 p.m.				
30th July	BENGAL	4601	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7931		
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4980		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAVIA	9550
17th "	VICTORIA	6522		
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	8596
15th "	PERSIA	7931		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped,
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,576	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	28th July 1904
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5 895	27th Aug "

† Will call at Fiuma.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messagerie Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhio at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Collodani	7,533	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Bowman House, 44, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th July, at 10 a. m. calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chiladi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 26th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY,

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815 : 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA;

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
BOWMAN'S

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE NO EQUALS.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS!

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia, or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India);—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Boyman & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "AUSTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 10 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

July 23rd, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAIN FOR POONA RACES.

EXPRESS TRAINS for First Class Passengers only will RUN between BOMBAY and POONA, on 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th, 25th and 27th August; 3rd, 17th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th September; and 1st, 3rd and 8th October, 1904, as under:—

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus,		Poona ... ... Dep.	19 30
Bombay ... Dep.	12 0	Victoria Terminus,	
Poona ... Arr.	15 0	Bombay ... Arr.	23 0

2. Express Trains for Second Class Passengers also will be RUN each way between BOMBAY and POONA to the Timings given below if sufficient Passengers notify their intention to travel the day before:—

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus,		Poona ... Dep.	19 55
Bombay ... Dep.	11 25	Victoria Terminus,	
Poona ... Arr.	14 30	Bombay ... Arr.	21 30

3. For Fares and other Particulars see the Poster Notice exhibited at Stations between Bombay and Poona or application can be made to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1904.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, and will be received up to the 15th AUGUST, 1904, for the POST of ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

SALARY—Rs. 6.0 rising, by five annual increments, to Rs. 700. No exchange compensation or any other allowance.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Experience in official correspondence and a good knowledge of accounts.

Age should not exceed 35 years.

The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for 12 months. On the expiration of that period, should he be confirmed, his service from the date of joining, will be reckoned as qualifying for leave and compassionate allowance on retirement, under the ordinary rules in the Civil Service Regulations, so far as adopted by the Commissioners.

Applications should be made in writing accompanied by copies of testimonials.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

The 21st July, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. TOKERSI DEWSI, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate lying and being at Fergusson Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 1335 13-45 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 218 and New No. A 1-1236, Old Survey No. nil, and New Survey No. 1 Aja-3132 and bounded on the East by the vacant land of Jetha Gullabji, on the West partly by a water passage and partly by the Fergusson Road, on the North by Fergusson Road, and on the South by a water passage.—Dated at Bombay this 23rd July, 1904.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, upto 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 1st day of August 1904, for the half year ending 28th February, 1905, for SUPPLY of the MATERIALS noted below:—

(a) Supply of Metal (of sorts),
(b) Supply of Shipchandlers Stores,
(c) Supply of Hardware (such as Artisans Tools, Fixtures, Fastenings, etc.)

2. Forms of Tenders and Contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each of the supplies above referred to from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenderers will be required to lodge deposits as shown below:—

Amount to be deposited with the Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.
(a) Rs. 500 0 0	Rs. 500 0 0
(b) Rs. 750 0 0	Rs. 750 0 0
(c) Rs. 750 0 0	Rs. 750 0 0

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed, should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office, upto the date above mentioned. The deposit to accompany each Tender shall be in Cash or Public Securities. This will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the contract.

5 The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

T. WILKINSON,
Storekeeper.

Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpogly, Bombay, 21st July, 1904.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.
Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1904.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS July to October and of the POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES in September and October.

THE EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 30th July, and it is proposed to hold Extra Meetings on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS during August, September and October.

THE POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES will be held on 21st, 24th, 28th and 28th September and 1st, 3rd and 8th October.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS will be as follows:—

	Whole Season of Extra Meetings and Poona Races and Chases	Extra Meetings only.	Poona Races and Chases only.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	50	30	25
Separate Ticket for Lady each	10	5	5

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

LADY ONLY	Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET	„ 5
LADY if accompanied by Gentlemen	„ 1
CHILD	„ 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM	Re. 1-0
LADY or Child	As. 0-8

N.B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stand.

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that JUGMOHANDAS VARJIWANDAS, Esquire, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our Client HAJI ESMAIL HASSAM, Esquire, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land (but which pension and tax is not paid to the Government at present), containing by admeasurement 22,425 square yards or thereabouts (but the exact area whereof is to be ascertained by actual measurement), situate at Worlee, near Manna Hajani, including certain upper land with two Bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, and certain lower land which is vacant except for a Stable and two outhouses and other cadjan sheds standing thereon and two wells therein with two gates boundary walls and cutcha garka wall standing thereon and which said premises are assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, 8 and 9, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Worlee Road, on or towards the West by Sea, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas called the Love Grove, and on or towards the South by the Durgah of Mama Hajani and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Varjiwandas Mathavdas and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1904.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A STEAM-LAUNCH, KURRACHEE BOAT AND A PADOW.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order of the owner, one steam-launch Marguerite No. 2739 of the burthen of 21 Bombay candies or gross tonnage 12-31 built in 1893; one Kurrachee Boat "Dowlat Persad" No. 4521, of the burthen of 88 Bombay candies or 22 tons, built in 1887, and one Padow "Charles Forbes," No. 3705 of the burthen of about 131 Bombay candies or 32 3-4 tons built in 1899: in their present state with their appurtenances.

The above steam launch, boat and padow can be seen at the Grass Sunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 25th July, 1904.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902 ..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

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Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net) ..... 5,613 for	£1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 369,655
Annual Income	£1,332,130
Assets	£8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,

BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Re. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

BLUE TENNIS SCREENS.

BLUE SCREENS made of Doosootie T. Cloth, or Chowka of any size desired can be made up in a short time.

For Prices and Particulars apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS Co.,
Cawnpore.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED a TEACHER of PERSIAN and ARABIC. Apply to Lt., J. J. W. CALDERON, R. I. M. S. Hardinge.

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z.," care of this office.

LEPROSY.—A DEFINITE CURE by a Physician who cured himself and all Lepers treated with his own remedy. Treatment by correspondence addressed to Dr. BRINTON, 74 Rue des Martyrs, in Paris.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS.—Complete set fitted at your House or Office, from Rs. 15 upwards. Why shout for your servant and get excited when you can avoid it at such a small cost.—C. JOST & Co., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay. Established 1882.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

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RETAIL AGENTS:—

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6	months	4	per cent. p. a.
„ 12	„	5	„ p. a.
„ 2	years	5½	„ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

P. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ...	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	... ...	„ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	... ...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	„ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ...	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchwang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

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RETAIL AGENT

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Opposite Graham's Buildings

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES L

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 623 OF 1902.

Kersondass Karamsey and another .....Plaintiffs.

versus.

Dr. Ruttonbai and others .....Defendants.

Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell on the spot the property secondly described in the schedule hereunder written on the 25th day of July, 1904, respectively, by Public Auction by order and instructions of Messrs Pestonjee Manockjee Kanga, and Ardeshir Merwanjee Madon, the Special Commissioners appointed by the Court decree herein dated the 22nd day of December, 1903, in pursuance of the directions contained in the said decree.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

LOT No. 2, to be sold THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th day of July, 1904, at 4-30 p.m.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on Oomerkhady Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (264) two hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Mcherali Carlinji, on or towards the west by the house of Mr. Hern, on or towards the north by the Public Road, called Comerkhady and on or towards the south by a Gully and which said hereditaments and premises are registered in the Books of the Fuzandari in the name of Pestonjee Nasserwanjee Ogra or Kakia, and the said messuage tenements whereon is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3543 and Street No. 43.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th inst. at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, below Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Barts' office and next to Messrs Shroff Brothers' shop, the teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture glass and crockeryware, large size mahogany telescopic, dining table and chairs, cupboards, book cases, one English clock by Barrand's Cornhill London, chiming hours and half hours with glass case, pictures and oleographs, blackwood carved bedsteads, large pier glasses, writing tables, wall shades, large single and double door iron safes, etc, etc, the property of a Gentleman.

The property of another gentleman,

1 gentleman bicycle, in very good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Framji Hormusji Setna, Manockji Framji Hormusji Setna, Bai Navajbai Pirozshaw Sett and Mr. Pirojshaw Dadabhoy Sett the executors of the last will and testament of the late Bai Rachubai, widow of Mr. Dossabhoy Darashaw Setna deceased Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers will on Wednesday the 10th day of August 1904 at 5 p. m. sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land partly Fazendari and partly of the Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate on Cowasji Patell Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 508, New No. 5230, old Survey No. 344 and New Survey No. 9078 and partly bearing Fazendari No. and bound on as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sweepers passage belonging to this property and the Manockji Setna's Wadi, on or towards the West by the said Cowarji Patel Street, on or towards the North by the property of Edalji Nusserwanji Settna and on or towards the South by the property of the Parsi Panchayet which said premises are assessed by the Collector or Municipal Rates and Taxes under: Ward No. 1469 and street No. 109 and are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned or Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim and Kola, 79 Meadows Street, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th July, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, mirror door almyrahs, single cot, camera complete, swinging chair telescope, stove, carpets, cuptboards, new double seated peramtulator, iron safe on stand, pictures.

1 S. B. B. L. C. F. Rifle by N. A. and A. Co.

1 club soda machine of 3 tastes complete.

150 dozen Minton tiles, 6 by 3 inches.

300 tiles black marble Belgium, 12 by 12 inches.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Cally Abdoolally & Co., Municipal Contractors. Phool Gully.—

12 butts pump leather.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers

1 strong built office shigram.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria.

1 second hand double seated brougham.

1 strong built vis-a-vis.

1 flea bitten Hungarian horse, going in harness fast.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 313 CASES WHITE NANSOOKHS JACCONETS, SHIRTINGS AND MULLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Thacker Hemraj Jeram and on account and at the risk of Sha Kunchordas Tullockchand.

37 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 46 ins. 18 yds, No. RR.

20 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 51 ins, 18 yds, No. ERRR.

2 cases each 150 pieces jacconets, 30 ins. 18 yds. No. 1 to 3 Or.

2 cases each 150 pieces jacconets, 30 ins, 20 yds Nos, 2 to 4 Cs.

5 cases each 50 pieces shirting, 34 ins, 40 yds, Nos, 112 to 124.

4 cases each 50 pieces shirtings, 34 ins. 40 yds, No. UU.

115 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 29 ins, 18 yds. No. two to four 7s.

5 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 46 ins, 18 yds. No. RR.

20 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 51 ins. 18 yds No. RRRR.

5 cases each 150 pieces mulls, 32 ins. 18 yds. Nos. 3430 to 3434.

24 cases each 150 pieces mulls, 32 ins. 18 yds. Nos. 4459 to 4463.

5 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 10 ins. 18 yds. Nos 3100000 to 3100000.

5 cases each 150 pieces jacconets, 30 ins, 18 yds, Nos. 236850, 246950 and 256850

30 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 29 ins, 18 yds, Nos. two to four 7s

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE ROUND PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 pm Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs Jayshingbhoy Mugnilal and Co, and on account and at the risk of Balcobhoy Sakulchund, the undermentioned 11 very valuable white round pearls returned unsold from Paris:—

4 pearls weighing about 28 chows

4 pearls weighing about 25 chows

2 pearls weighing about 26 chows

1 pearl weighing about 26 chows

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the pearls will be on view on Monday, the 25th instant.

SALE OF PEARL NECKLACE, BUNCH OF PEARLS AND LOOSE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee Sha Sarookhchand Tribhowandas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Balcobhoy Sakalchand.

1 pearl necklace containing 67 pearls, 3 ruby beads and 12 emerald beads.

1 pearl bunch of 10 strings containing 169 pearls weighing about 100 chows.

1 parcel of 578 pearls weighing about 53 chows.

1 parcel of 160 pearls weighing about 30 chows.

4 pearls weighing about 20 chows.

5 pearl weighing about 13 chows.

1 pearl weighing about 34 chows.

2 pearls weighing about 44 chows.

2 pearls weighing about 88 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the pearls will be on view on Monday, the 25th instant.

SALE OF ABOUT 10 TONS PINE PLANKS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Gunpowder Bunder, Masagon, by order of Mr. Haji Suleman Haji Sarif and on account and at the risk of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company Ld.

Ex s. s. Pasha from Calcutta about 10 tons pine planks broken and split.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS (BRILLIANTS.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Gangaram Tricumdass and Co, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bhalanath Kessowlal Dave

1 packet containing 13 diamonds, weighing about 11¼ rattles

1 packet containing 10 diamonds, weighing about 4½ rattles

1 packet containing 145 diamonds, weighing about 23½ rattles.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst, at 3 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station, Bungalow, Jacob Circle, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, cabinet, marble top table, teatables, almirras, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glasswares, crockery, plateware, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamp, carpets, etc, the property of D Hassowyrji, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th July 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 22.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 5-8	=	+ 3-16
3 do. Rentes	98	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loans	£101 3-4	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 9-16	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 11-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	26 9-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	58	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·23 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20·44 1-4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	=	+ 1-4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per cent =	do
6 " " "	3 1-8	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3-4	per cent =	+ 1-2
7 day market loans	2 5-8	per cent =	unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	540,000
Gold "	£	30,000
Silver to Hongkong	£	4,000

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 11 5-8, J.-J., firm.

RAPESEED—

Yellow—Guzerat 34 3-4 A.-S., sellers

Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-4 J.-A sellers } firmer

Brown 31 1-2 A.-S., sellers

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 36 3-4 S.-O. done easier.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 7 1-4.

ARRIVAL—

Steamer Wyneric.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day.

Quiet and prices easier.

Madras, dull and prices par to 1 1-2d. lower.

Bombay, dull and prices par to 1d. lower.

Total sold 1,115,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·32 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 18,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·97 —14	5·75 —11	5·44 — 8
Oct.-Nov. 5·31 — 7	Nov.-Dec. 5·23 — 7	Dec.-Jan. 5·23 — 7
Jan.-Feb. 5·24 — 7	Feb.-Mch. 5·24 — 7	Mch-Apl 5·25 — 7

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	400
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	2,000

In New York—

Spot	16·30 — 10
Futures, month of July	10·42 — 25
Do. do. December	9·59 — 13

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 unchgd.
Futures, month of Sept.	9·72 — 18
Do. do. Dec.	9·41 — 16
Tone at close	steady

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U S ports	15,000
" exports to Great Britain	18,000
" to France and Continent	7,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	120,000
" " at interior ports	70,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 22nd July, 1904 :—

Cotton	2,647 bales.
Wheat	31,083 bowls.
Linseed	12,984 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	11,795 "
Gingellyseed	1,375 "
Poppyseed	4,935 "
Coriandrinte	99 "
Castorseed	4,737 "
Rice	4,711 "
Myrabollams	615 "
Cottonseed	3,881 "
Mowraseed	10,173 "
Gram	433 "
Joowar	4,444 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold bullion	4,60,800
Gold coin	53,250
Ex s. s. Persia from London.	

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 23.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 8 do do	170 1-4
Marks 8 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136
Shanghai 30 do do	189 1-2
Japan 30 do do	149

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady

Cash Rs. 98-12

1st Settlement 1st August " 98-11

Money Market,—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since	23rd April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

Wheat and seeds markets closed.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales bales	4,000
Imports do	3,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·87	5·65	5·37
Oct.-Nov. 5·23	Nov.-Dec. 5·21	Dec.-Jan. 5·17
Jan.-Feb. 5·17	Feb.-Mar. 5·17	Mar.-April 5·19

COTTON.—To-day bring a Hindu holiday, business at Colaba is slack. Ready cotton is steady. Prices for new crop are Rs. 2 to 3 lower.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
East Indians	dull
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 5-8
3 percent Rentes	98 11-16
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 9-16
Bar Silver	26 11-16

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	10	10	88
Same date last year	16	15	89

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comer, khadi and Dongri	3	3	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	5	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	5
Total	13	13	71
Total plague deaths to date	276,363	225,399	
Same date last year	15	7	95

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BALL—BROOKE—June 29, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate S C Ball to Jane Dorothy Mabel (Dollie) daughter of Lieut Col A Brooke (late 3rd Royal Fusiliers).

BLUNT—WILLIAMSON—July 2, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, G Blunt to Helen Mary (May), daughter of the late Major-Gen J Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

BRIDGEWATER—HOVIL—July 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Dublin, C J B Bridgewater, Inniskilling Dragoons, to Kathleen Frances, daughter of the late Capt R Hovil, 89th Regt, and 1st R T H Militia.

DUNLUCE—TALBOT—July 2, at Marlkbeech Church, Kent, the Viscount Dunluce, son of the Earl of Antrim, to Margaret Isabel, daughter of the Right Hon J G Talbot, M.P.

EVANS—PITMAN—June 29, at St. Mary's Church, North Huish, Devon E W D Evans, J P, Major, Royal Cardigan Art Militia, to Louis Conway, daughter of A J Pitman,

FRYER—FULLER—June 22, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, Capt J Fryer 7th Hussars, son of Lieut Gen Sir J Fryer, K C B, colonel the Cambridgeshire to Winifred, daughter of the late Capt T Fuller, 18th Hussars.

GAMBLE—PRANCE—June 28, at St Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Rear Admiral E H Gamble, C B, to Charlotte Mainwaring daughter of W H Prance.

OMMANNEY—LAWRENCE—July 5, at St Mary's Cheltenham, C V Ommanney, 75th Carnatic Inf, son of Col E L Ommanney, C S I, to Honoria Catherine, daughter of Lt and Mrs C D Lawrence.

SPENCE—WILKINSON—June 25, at St Mark's, Hamilton Terrace, N W R Spence, engineer lieutenant, Royal Navy, son of the late W Spence, to Emily Cecile Mary daughter of C H Wilkinson.

DEATHS.

BOULT—June 27, at St Leonards-on-Sea, widow of E Boult, F R C S, of Bath, formerly of the Bengal Medical Service, and daughter of the late Sir H M Farrington, Bart, aged 87.

BRADFORD—July 5, in London, Capt S H Bradford, 1st batt Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf, aged 38.

BUCK—June 29, at Swanage, Dorset, Emma, widow of the late H S Buck, Captain, Royal Marine Art.

CASS—June 26, at Maylands, Bradford, Yorks, Lady Cass, widow of the late Sir J Cass, aged 79.

FAIRBAIRN—July 2, at Brunswick Square Hove, Sussex, Emma Constance, daughter of the late Sir T Fairbairn Bart.

FEILDEN—July 1, at Rolleston Rectory, Burton-on-Trent, the Hon Jane Elizabeth Feilden, daughter of C, 12th Baron Sinclair, and wife of the Rev Canon W L Feilden, rector of Rolleston, Staff, aged 82.

HEATHCOTE—July 3, at West Hoe, Plymouth, H F Heathcote, retired Major, 103rd Royal Dublin (Old Bombay) Fusiliers, aged 56.

LOVELESS—July 5, at Barton Mills, Suffolk, C D Loveless, late superintendent, Greenwich Hospital Branch, Admiralty, aged 76.

LYNCH-BLOSSE—June 29, at Foxrock, count Dublin Lady Harriet, widow of Sir R Lynch Blosse, 10th baronet.

OUSELEY—June 27, at Westward Ho! Bath J D Ouseley, Bengal Civil Service (retired), son of the late Col J W J Ouseley, aged 74.

ROBINSON—June 27, at Hillesley House, Wotton-under-Edge, widow of the late Sir W Le F Robinson, Bart of the Bengal Civil Service.

SNELL—June 27, at Curraghmore, Bournemouth, widow of of Lieut Col Snell, Scots Guards, aged 84.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KING—July 20, at 37, Strand Road, Howrah, the wife of Millar M. King of a son.

STRACEY—July 13, at Cocanada, the wife of Mr D A Stracey, Forest Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—MANACKJEE—July 20, at the Scotch Kirk, Bangalore, by the Rev J Heron, Chaplain, Adolphus Brown, to Soonaie Manackjee.

DEATHS.

BLANCHETT—July 8, at Naini Tal, of heart failure, Thomas James Blanchett, Superintendent, Board of Revenue, U P, and Oudh, aged 47 years and 10 months.

CHEESEMAN—July 1, Maud Ethel, beloved wife of Sergeant G Cheeseman, S and T Corps, Calcutta, eldest daughter of Assistant-Surgeon A J De-Ravara, Jubbulpore, aged 20 years 10 months 23 days.

ELDER—July 13, of tetanus, the beloved wife of W E Elder, steamer "Scinde."

HALL—July 19, at 5, Garstina Place, Calcutta, at Sybil, the only daughter of Amy and Thos W Hall, aged 4 1-2 years, of diphtheria.

LAIRD—July 21, John Anderson, infant son of John Laird, Manager, Alliance Jute Mills, Jayaddal.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m., Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 10 24m., 10-8s. Low water, 3-22m., 4-18s. Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

THE VICIOUS MONKEY.—The monkey which has been biting people in the Nagdevi Street for some time past was captured and caged on Friday by Inspector Morris. The brute is at present at the Pydownie Police Station.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—At the Girgaum Paper Mill on Friday Luxmibai, a Hindu woman, got her shinbone accidentally broken, while engaged in removing some paper cuttings with her foot from some machinery. She was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Elahibux Saifulla a labourer while at work on Friday in a house under construction in Parel Road was injured on his spine by some pieces of wood falling on his back. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained there for treatment.

THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.—We learn from Zanzibar that deep sympathy was expressed in all parts of Zanzibar, for the death of Mr. J. N. Tata, and letters of condolence were addressed to his two sons, Messrs. Dorab and Rutanji Tata, chiefly by the leading merchants of the colony.

FIRE IN A "BEEDIE" SHOP.—Bhagu Pirbux, a Mahomedan, observed smoke coming out of a "beedie" shop in Bhendi Bazar early on Saturday morning. He immediately broke open the lock and entered the shop. It was found that a box containing "beedies" had caught fire from a "sigree" which was left underneath it to dry the "beedies." He poured water on the fire and extinguished it.

ILLICIT CULTIVATION OF GANJA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. S. Dracup, Inspector Narayan of the Abkari Department charged Bharan Gangadin, a Purdesi, chawkidar in the employ of Messrs. Sassoon and Company's Dyeing Mills at Dadar with cultivating ganja in a very secluded place in the compound of the mills. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint, but pleaded ignorance of the law. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND, LD.—The annual general meeting of the Maratha Provident Fund, Ld. was held yesterday afternoon at the Madhav Baug, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar presiding. The annual report of the working of the fund showed that during the year under report there were 509 members in the Banking branch of the fund and 455 respectively during the previous year. The annual accounts showed an income of Rs. 5,867-4-3 as against an expenditure of Rs. 4,407-7-7, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 1,459-13-8. The report was approved and adopted and prizes were distributed among 61 of the school-going children of the members. A vote of thanks of the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THEFT BY A POLICE RAMOSHI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Ragunathsing Gulaising a police "ramoshi" employed by Messrs. Glade and Company to watch their cargo in the docks, with the theft of a bottle of brandy, two pairs of canvas shoes, a maund of sugar and a quantity of cardamum and tea powder being the portion of the cargo in charge of the Port Trust. It appeared from the evidence that a police sepoy doing duty near sheds Nos. 12 and 13 in the docks saw the bottle of brandy in the accused's hands on Friday evening. On seeing the sepoy the accused concealed the bottle in his bag. The sepoy asked him to produce the bottle and the accused denied all knowledge of the same. An altercation ensued, hearing which the shed manager came there. The bag of the accused was then searched and the bottle together with the shoes, cardamum and tea powder were recovered. The accused's house was then searched and a maund of sugar, which he had stolen from the godown, was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES FROM ZANZIBAR.—A correspondent in Zanzibar writes :—Mr. Kekobad Kavasji Dinshaw, of the firm of Messrs. Covasji Dinshaw and Brothers, invited a number of European and native ladies and gentlemen of Zanzibar to a Tea Party on board the German steamer Prinz Yarlan to meet Countess Mortzen, the wife of the Governor of Dera Saalem, before her departure from the station for her native country, Mr. and Mrs. Khurshedbai Kekobad received the guests on board the steamer and shewed them every courtesy. The Regent of Zanzibar in charge of the young Prince was unavoidably unable to attend the assembly. The Government steam launch was, however, placed at the disposal of Mr. Kekobad to convey his guests from the bandar to the steamer, who numbered upwards of thirty. The arrangements on board the steamer were all that could be desired, and the health of the Countess was proposed by Mr. Adenvala in very elegant language, which was received with loud cheers. The Countess having replied in suitable terms, the party returned to the shore, and on the lady landing, immense cheers were again given in her honour. Her ladyship having again thanked the host and the assembled guests, the party broke up.

GENERAL A. R. CHAFFEE, of the United States Army, has been telling at a soldiers' banquet about a quartermaster who entered on the books of his company at the close of a certain battle : "John Smith, killed July 7," &c. But a day or two later it turned out that John Smith had not been killed after all. He had only been wounded. The quartermaster, on receipt of this news, wrote under the first entry : "Killed by mistake." Finally, though, there came a bulletin announcing the death of Smith in hospital. This fact the quartermaster recorded as follows ; "Rekilled by order."

THE BOMBAY-POONA G. I. P. SPECIAL EXPRESSES.

A STRIKING innovation in Indian railway travel is to be introduced in this season's train service between Bombay and Poona. On each race day a special "train de luxe" for 1st class passengers will leave the Victoria Terminus at 11-30 (Railway Time) and make the run to Poona in three hours, returning after the races at 19-30. Luncheon will be served en route on the outward journey and dinner on the homeward trip. The train will consist of 1st class bogie carriages only, with accommodation for 120 passengers and include in its make-up two handsome cars which have just been turned out new from the shops. One of these is a restaurant, or dining car, whilst the other comprises a parlor, a ladies' boudoir and a smoking-lounge; these two vehicles being connected by covered vestibules form a luxurious travelling combination far in advance of anything yet attempted for the public service in British India. The latest improvements in English and American car construction have been incorporated in these newest additions to the G. I. P. stock. Both vehicles have been built without the customary overhanging sunshades but the roofs and sides are double and have an intervening layer of excellent heat resisting or non-conducting material to protect the interiors from the fierce rays of the tropical sun. From experiments made during the last hot season across Central India carriages so constructed were found to be as those built with the heavy, clumsy, and expensive "sunshades." The restaurant car, No. 2019, has dining accommodation for 24 passengers. In the commodious kitchen a gas cooking-range is to be installed which will enable 50 dinners to be readily prepared, whilst it promises a cleaner, more compact and cooler arrangement than the coal fired stoves hitherto employed. The range adopted is exactly similar to that fitted in the kitchen of the private train of H. I. M. the King-Emperor and has been supplied by Messrs. Fletcher, Russel and Co., of Warrington. The water supply is passed through a "Berkenfield" filter of the high pressure type and must be absolutely freed from all harmful impurities prior to use. The refreshment arrangements being in the hands of Messrs. Brandon and Co., all the cooking utensils, china, glass, plate, etc., will be of the best and every effort made to provide a thoroughly first class and up-to-date equipment. Electric fans will provide a pleasant breeze whilst meals are being served and electric lamps brilliantly light the interior without raising the temperature one degree. The seats, tables and furnishings are of polished teake relieved with blackwood mouldings and carvings, the upholstery is of maroon coloured buffalo hide trimmed with crimson lace. A handsome chiffonier with plate glass mirror in a richly carved frame adorns the entrance end of the saloon, whilst a plate glass door at the other end opens to the smoke-room. Photographs of Indian scenes and characters by Messrs. Clifton and Co., Bombay decorate the side and end panels of the car. Connected by covered vestibules of an improved type is "Parlor" Car No. 1898, a large and commodious vehicle 62 feet long and 10 feet wide, over the external mouldings. The additional width has been secured by including a portion of the space usually taken up by the sunshade into the body of the carriage. This luxurious and convenient saloon is equipped with all fittings and furnishings necessary to render a long day journey attractive and pleasant.

Entering from the adjacent restaurant car, the first compartment is furnished as a ladies' boudoir and is reserved exclusively for fair travellers. It is finished in blue and cream with easy chairs and couches upholstered in the blue leather to harmonize with other furnishings; and a private toilet room adjoins. On one side of the above a corridor passes to give access to the main saloon in which seats are provided for 22 with extending tables between. This arrangement enables this portion of the car to be utilized as a supplementary dining-room when desired. For normal rsquirements a well stocked buffet counter will enable Messrs. Brandon & Co. to provide passengers with light refreshments, tea, coffee, ices, etc. A commodious toilet room is entered from the gangway leading from the main saloon to the smoking lounge. This latter apartment has been designed to form an "observation" room from which the beauties of the Ghat scenery can be viewed whilst reclining at one's ease in a comfortable arm chair. Large plate glass windows have been provided at the end as well as at the sides of this room and further the outer doors are so constructed that an unobscured view can be obtained. In both the Ladies and Smoking rooms the large side windows are "balanced" to enable passengers to open or shut them with a minimum effort, a very desirable provision in a country where the climate at times makes one freely perspire on moving from one seat to another.

It should be mentioned here, that to the Foreman and men of the Parel Workshops belong the credit of the construction and equipment of these cars. With the exception of the easy chairs of the parlor car, carpets, etc., which were supplied by the well-known firm of Messrs. Breslauer and Co., the whole of the furniture, decoration, etc., has been produced at the railway shops and it speaks volumes for the capabilities of Indian workmen when supervised by competent Europeans that the body of such a railway carriage as that last described can be built in approximately eight weeks.

Following the above train in 25 minutes another "special" express will run on a similar timing to convey 2nd class passengers only. This train will consist of eight new carriages just built and will have a restaurant car attached like the 1st class special. The arrangements of this car whilst more restricted and plainer than those of the new one above described are such that passengers by it will have little cause for complaint of want of attention to their interests. Each of these trains will be as far as Karjat by one of the Company's new monster 6-coupled express locomotives which possess a tractive power and great area in advance of any passenger engines running in Great Britain. The run to Karjat of 62 miles is timed to be performed in 75 minutes or at a speed of 50 miles per hour inclusive of three unavoidable slacks to 10 miles per hour on the journey.

Mr. S. J. Sargant, the Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. A. M. Bell, the recently appointed Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, are to be congratulated on the smart appearance and turnout of these latest additions to the G. I. P. R. rolling stock, and further it is to be hoped that these radical departures from the beaten track of Indian railroading will meet the encouragement they deserve from the travelling public. We also trust that many of the improved fittings, electric lights, fans and conveniences outlined in the above description may be incorporated in any other new cars put into service by the railway as they must assuredly tend to remove much of the tedium of long railway journeys in India.

The running of these trains is due to the enterprise of Mr. Wenden, the Agent of the line, who with Mr. Muirhead, Traffic Manager, on Saturday last, entertained a number of guests and a trip to Karjat and back was run. The engine was driven by Mr. C. Limpus, one of the Company's most experienced drivers, who was enthusiastic in his admiration of his new engine which established a record in this country—running at one part of the journey at the rate of something like 65 miles an hour. Both the outward and homeward trips were accomplished under the prescribed time, notwithstanding two unanticipated stoppages.

NASIK NOTES.

THE bachelors of the station are to be congratulated on the highly successful dance given by them in the new badminton shed, writes our Nasik correspondent. Bunting and other gay decorations adorned the Club-house, while a number of cosy works facilitated the usual whispering of pretty nothings. Nearly fifty persons were present, including a small military contingent from Deolali, which certainly helped to enliven the occasion. It is hoped that henceforth the 'light, fanastic toe' will receive more frequent opportunities for display in Nasik.

The outlaws, who attached two Europeans near Manmad, have escaped to the Nizam's territory. It is probable that evidence will be taken in their absence, to be used against them in the event of their future apprehension. Unfortunately the district of Aurangabad forms a haven of refuge for criminals from our eastern talukas, the process of extradition being slow, and too often defeated.

It is understood that Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I.C.S., is coming here as Collector in September.

Owing to want of heavy rain, the golf greens are very treacherous. On Monday an eighteen-hole match with Deolali resulted in the defeat of the Nasikites. The handicap last week was won by Mr. Kelly, Assistant D. S. P.

Cricket is played every Thursday, when Mrs. Heaton kindly gives an 'At Home' at the Club-house. The team will shortly journey to Dhulia for a two days' match. An unlucky accident has robbed us of the services of our wicket-keeper, Mr. H. O. Shonbridge.

Coursing this season proves more effective than usual. The foxes and jackals of the neighbourhood are finding their ranks rapidly decimated, and an occasional hare goes to swell the list of slaughter.

A badminton tournament, for which a prize has been offered by Lieutenant-Colonel Nariman, is now commencing. Every evening the shed re-echoes with that curious treble shriek which only the unexpected shock of the shuttlecock can call forth from the feminine throat.

Much annoyance is being caused by the insolent attitude of the tonga-wallahs. In order to obtain a tonga, it has often been found necessary to write to the City Fousdar. The police have done their best, but seem powerless to remedy the evil.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1904.

COSSACK AND SOWAR.

SHOULD the day arrive when the Cossack and Sowar are brought in contact, wrote Major Burton, in a paper, to which we briefly drew attention sometime ago, we need not fear the result, for our own native light cavalry, who bear so much resemblance to them, when properly trained are so peculiarly suited to contend with their manœuvres. The day when the trial of strength may come about is, perhaps, nearer than we hope. If by any mischance we are drawn into Far Eastern complications, Russia may commit the further folly of endeavouring to carry out one or other of the many plans which her generals have concocted for the invasion of India, in which case Cossack and Sowar must meet. During a long residence in Russia, Major Burton was engaged for some time in enquiring into the state of the Cossacks, their organisation, their tactics and their history and traditions. He appeared to think that the present war would be fruitful in examples of the use of the Cossacks, but so far all they seem to have shown us is how to beat a precipitate retreat. Still it might have been well had some representative of native cavalry been despatched to the seat of war. The Cossack and Sowar are found to have so much in common. They have the same capacity for fighting, the same astuteness, the same fine sense of eye and ear, the same power of endurance and mobility. Both have the faculty of procuring rations for themselves and horses where regular cavalry would starve, and a certain aptitude for marauding. Like the Sowar, the Cossack requires an officer from outside, though we can with advantage add officers from their own ranks, while with the Cossacks that is impossible. Count Benkendorff declared that the Cossack is born with that degree of activity, intelligence and enterprise that up to the rank of non-commissioned officer he is unrivalled; but he degenerates immediately he is pushed beyond his place into a higher grade. The non-commissioned officers are the soul of a regiment of the Don, because they almost always obtain that advancement owing to their own merit. This was said of them almost a century ago, but Major Burton tells us that the remarks apply almost equally at the present day.

No troops, it has been declared, are better adapted for night marches than Cossacks. Their sabre is firmly fixed into their girdle; they have no spurs; and above all, there is not a piece of metal to ring or make the slightest noise against their arms or clothes; so no noise being heard in their movements, it might be supposed they were holding their breath. Such, writes Major Burton, were our Indian Irregular Cavalry before we hung them all over with ironmongery. In former days, there were no regulations or fixed code of field duties either for the Cossack or the Sowar, laying down how a thing was to be done or how he was to act under any particular circumstances. He acted according to his understanding, relying on the inspirations of his own judgment, according to the degree of intelligence with which he was endowed; a source, the strength and abundance of which cannot be measured. He was in fact an individual, not an automaton. Clearly then while the Sowar has improved, the Cossack has degenerated. The former might be better. Major Burton mentions the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry as by far the most likely men to deal with the Cossacks. Yet headquarters cannot have consulted officers, who like Major Burton have made a special study of the subject, for it was only the other day that the strength of the Indian Cossacks was reduced by a whole regiment, Government in its infinite wisdom choosing to disband the most efficient regiment of the lot. Cossacks, like our own warlike races, lived to fight. They have little to do now, hence, perhaps, their degeneracy. With times of peace they became agriculturists. It is believed probable that some of the Cossack's qualities remain, though latent, that his warlike spirit smoulders and only awaits an opportunity to burst into flame. Major Burton thinks that perhaps the present war will bring the Cossack to the front and reawaken in him all his smouldering fire. But up to the present such has not proved to be the case. Though they bear modern equipment, they have been described as agriculturists and have made no more brilliant record than the remainder of the vast Russian army in Manchuria.

Whether our own irregular cavalry will ever decline to the same extent as the Cossacks we are inclined to doubt, though the chieftains of seventy to a hundred years ago, brought with them to the ranks from a hundred to five hundred horse, comprising all their adherents. The younger generation came too, lived with their fathers and learnt early to ride and to wield their arms, and at times accompanied them in the field or in the chase of the great wild beasts with which the country abounded. What the irregular cavalry did then is what we are now trying to teach the regular cavalry to do to-day—to act independently, to act singly as skirmishers. Ten years ago the Cossacks began to revive their original tactics. They are practically those of the Maratha Horse of days gone by. If they can be re-taught all will be well with them. Our own men have made progress and probably they will continue to do so, notwithstanding many discouraging circumstances which can be recalled. The treatment of the Contingent is not one of the least of these. In the old days the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry rode on native saddles and averaged thirteen and a half stone, with full appointments. They would boot and saddle at an hour's notice, ride off a hundred miles, fight at the end of it and return fresh to camp or cantonments with prisoners and booty. No man who was wounded in the back was ever promoted. These were the men whom Lord Gough described the finest irregular cavalry in the world. Yet these are against whom Head-quarters struck blindly. The regular troops cannot compete with the Cossacks nearly so effectually unless the Cossacks have as fully forgotten their old traditions. Our own men must be looked to. Marshal Moran wrote "We (the French Cavalry) deploy and boldly advance to the attack and already reach their line; but they disappear like a dream and we see only the bare pines and birch-trees. An hour later when we have begun to feed our horses, the dark line of Cossacks again appears on the horizon and we are again threatened with an onslaught. We repeat the same manœuvre and as before our operations are not attended with success. Thus one of the best and bravest cavalry forces the world has ever seen was tired out and disorganised by those whom it considered unworthy foes but who were the real saviours of their country." Bronzevski and Murat paid them similar tribute. Tactics such as they adopted are required to-day. Are our own irregular horse more skilful in them than the present day Cossack? We are glad to see that Major Burton thinks they will prove to be—if properly trained.

TUNIS.

THE report of the Austro-Hungarian Consul on Tunis for 1903—the 23rd year since the French occupation—bears testimony to the results of the new rule. These may not be in all details on a par with those of a modern European State, but may be described nevertheless as astonishing. A glance at the previous history of Tunis proves the great agricultural, financial and administrative development which the country has attained in a comparatively short period. When the French occupied the country, the state debt was one hundred and forty-two millions, a large one for so small and poor a province; Tunis, moreover, was on the high road to ruin. France not only guaranteed the debt, but introduced a wise economic and financial system into every branch of the administration. Not only was the material existence of the Tunisian people established on a broad and sound basis, on which it could expand, but the moral outlook of the people has undergone a change. Actual contact with European ideas and European culture made it possible for the Tunisians to accept progressive measures without the delay that in earlier times would have been inevitable. The adoption of European governing principles has aroused in the people a desire for improvement that was entirely foreign to them in former generations. Their legislation, sanitation, education, agriculture, locomotion, and many other branches of state administration have been reformed fundamentally in the last three and twenty years, and although these reforms have been made under the direction of French officials, the native population have nevertheless been led to grasp the meaning of European administrative measures and have learned for the most part to value them also. A certain amount of Tunisian agricutural produce was allowed to enter France free of duty for the year 1902-03, in which year the import of wheat into France from Tunis exceeded 800,000 tons (the quantity allowed free) and thenceforth the French Government laid, an import duty of seven francs per 100 tons, which comes to 40 per cent "ad valorem." This tax, will it is feared hamper the grain trade, though modifications are being considered with a view to lessening its bad effect.

Locusts and sparrows did less damage in 1903 than usual to the corps. The rearing of vegetables paid well, as they mostly go at high prices to Europe. Wine may be sent to France duty-free up to 200,000 hectolitres and this favourable arrangement is taken due advantage of. The sponge fishery, which was a monopoly of the State and was generally leased, was, in June 1902, made free, with an obligation at the same time on the fishers of taking out a licence. The profit has kept pace with that of former years, the value of sponges "caught" being about 2,350,000 francs. Mining is making rapid progress in Tunis. In the year, one hundred and forty-nine new gold mining-licences were taken out and 129 old ones renewed. There is a great future before the country in this direction. Phosphat stands first among these products, three and a half million tons being the outturn for the year, France, England, Italy, and Germany dividing most of this amount among them. Lead, zinc, copper and iron ore are also raised. The oil-mill industry is one of the chief in Tunis and the old Arab mills are still at work beside the modern European oil-mill both going steadily to deal with good olive harvests. There are many house-industries under the direction of natives and Jews, such as the making of the fez, carpets, cotton and silk cloth for the use of Arabs, gold and silver embroideries, working up of coloured leather into purses and other articles, manufacture of weapons and much besides. Though these show no special improvement, they are of considerable importance. Silk-worm culture during the year has given good results. The figures of the Tunisian imports in 1881 were 11,237,670 and of the exports 22,518,261 francs. In 1903 they had risen to 83,612,877 francs and 71,398,643 respectively, over a sevenfold increase in the imports and half that in exports. Several meetings have been held in Tunis, with reference to making Goletta a free port; different projects suggest Trieste and Fiume as models, but nothing has yet been decided. It is, however, highly probable that the plan will be acted on at no very distant date. Altogether Tunis is looking up.

COTTON EXPERIMENTS IN UPPER INDIA.

AMONG other interesting experimental work carried out at the Government Botanical Gardens of Saharanpur and Mussoorie during last year was the cultivation of American and Egyptian varieties of long stapled cotton. About a dozen different kinds were grown chiefly, as Mr. Gollan, the Superintendent, tells us, with the object of furnishing seeds for distribution. Previous attempts to secure a foothold for these long stapled kinds in Upper India have met with no success and the explanation is now to be carefully sought for. The cultivation of the Egyptian and American kinds in the Gardens is not quite a recent matter. The Egyptian varieties have been introduced during late years, but the American kinds have been grown in the Gardens for a period of thirty-five or forty years, but though seed has been continuously distributed throughout the Province during all that time, its cultivations outside the Gardens on the red loamy or red sandy soils of Upper India has met with no success. Mr. Gollan believes that the main cause for this failure is that, though long stapled cotton does very well under heavy manuring and high class garden tillage, it cannot thrive under the conditions of field culture. The common short stapled cotton of the village is, as a rule, grown in good land and is either manured itself or reaps some benefit from a manuring applied to the crop which preceded it, but the extent of the manuring is much too light for what is required by all the long stapled kinds when grown in red soils. Good rich manure, at the rate required per acre, cannot be given by the village grower. Most of what he can collect is used up for his sugarcane crop, and Mr. Gollan says that the cultivator is not likely to neglect his sugarcane for a speculative long stapled cotton. Upper India, therefore, does not promise early results as a field for the long stapled cotton required by the Empire. Mr. Gollan does not regard its cultivation there as entirely hopeless, but he does not advise attempts to push the culture of long stapled varieties in the red soils of Upper India far beyond the radius of cities and towns where the soil has been steadily enriched for market garden purposes. At present prices, long stapled cotton can be profitably grown under high class garden culture, a fact which has been demonstrated by Saharanpur experiments. But that fact does not promise an extensive cultivation of these varieties in Northern India. Some experiments were made in the gardens with new varieties of seed imported by the late Mr. J. N. Tata, but the sowings were made too late for a fair test, and the Peruvian, Boyd's Prolific and the Allan Hybrid varieties are to be kept under observation for another season. Attempts to hybridize the American and Egyptian kinds with the common short stapled cotton of the country and "vice versa" were not successful.

His Excellency the Viceroy will open the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition on the 15th August.

LORD CURZON'S date of arrival in Bombay is not definitely fixed, but it is believed to be the 24th September.

GENERAL MACDONALD has established a small post between Gyantse and the Karo-la to facilitate the keeping open of communications.

MR. POLWHELE, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 1st July, vice Nicolls on leave.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd July 1904, shows a decrease over the corresponding week of 1903 of 2,3 0,383 maunds and Rs. 56,558 in the earnings.

IT is not expected that the Tibet Mission and escort will now meet with serious resistance short of the Sanpo River, though the numerical strength of the hostile force on the route is not exactly known.

REPLIES from the Local Governments on the Police Commission's Report continue to be received by the Government of India. Some delay is inevitable as regards these, owing to the mass of details to be considered.

CONSEQUENT on General Macdonald's advance to Lhassa smaller convoys are now being sent up from Chumbi to Gyantse, but it is still necessary to forward large quantities of supplies from Siliguri to the former place, as it is impossible to say when the operations will come to an end.

FROM further particulars received regarding the defeat of Khun-Li, the religious fanatic, who was killed in Southern Hsenwi, Burma, on the 8th July, it appears that five more men of the gang were killed and six prisoners taken by the Southern Hsenwis. There is reason to believe that the rising is now wholly suppressed.

NEWS to hand from the Straits, says the "Ceylon Observer," is that the big Yankee Company that was to buy up all the tin ore and send it to New York to be smelted, has thrown up the sponge, Sir Frank Swettenham was too many for them and put on a big export duty on tin ore. So that there was no profit in having it smelted in America. Singapore has thus preserved its smelting business.

IT looks now as if all hopes of a fast thirty-seven and-a-half hours Bengal-Nagpur express between this and Bombay, so loudly talked of sometime ago, and for which a special train-de-luxe and new powerful engines had been obtained, were completely extinguished for at least sometime to come, writes "Max" "in Capital." The public would like to know the true inwardness of the failure of the scheme, and probably it will leak out by and by. The recent accidents on the line, and hitches in starting trains occasionally at Howrah Station, are apt to affect the mind of the travelling public in an unfavourable manner, and somehow a belief seems to be abroad that the rank and file of the line officials, such as guards, drivers, station-masters, etc., do not come up to the standard of equipment necessary to inspire confidence in passengers who have the choice of an alternate route. The story of the raw eighteen-year-old ignorant boy who was in charge as guard of the train in the collision accident, made a deep impression on the public mind. I have no doubt the B.-N. R. have been doing their level best to wipe away the reproach of that revelation, but the travelling public do not forget these things all at once. It will take patient continuance in well-doing for a considerable time to come before complete confidence is restored. Have any of these things to do with the refusal by the Government to sanction the fast express?

Now that officers must pass their examinations for promotion without the kindly intervention of the garrison instructor, and commanding officers are responsible for their instruction and preparation, the excellent position taken up by the United Service institution of India to assist officers cannot be too widely known. For the sum of Rs. 50 the Institution supplies ten printed tactical schemes with maps, corrects and annotes the schemes sent in and supplies printed solutions to the scheme as well. These latter are especially valuable to officers commanding corps for the purpose of setting schemes to their officers, for while there are many solutions to any tactical proplem, it is useful to have an authoritative one as a guide. The United Service Institution of India has been fortunate in securing the services of a Staff College officer of considerable war experience to set and correct the schemes for each subscriber. In some quarters exception has been taken to the amount charged, but officers must remember that in addition to the cost of printing schemes and ten sets of maps, as well as the postage, each scheme sent in involves several hours in correcting and annoting by the officer who overlooks them in addition to his own duties. Correcting tactical solutions as submitted by the average candidate is not a simple matter, and for the sum in question not only does the subscriber get careful notes on his own work, but permanent schemes always to hand for future use. It is very satisfactory that a Service institution should be able to come forward and assist officers in this manner. The Institution at Simla also has a large lending library for the use of members, while the entrance fee of five rupees and the annual subscription of the same amount are small for the advantages accruing.

KILLING SPACE.

THE BLUE RIBAND OF THE RAILS.

[BY ALBERT KINROSS.]

THE papers the other day chronicled a trial run of the Great Western Railway's new record express, which leaves Paddington at 10-10 a.m., runs straight through to Plymouth without a break, thence to Penzance, arriving at 5.10 in the afternoon. The first part of the journey establishes a record in regular traffic; other trains have on occasion made their 246 miles or more without a stop, but this London to Plymouth run is the longest distance covered by any nonstop train scheduled on the regular timetables.

The 246 miles to Plymouth is billed to occupy 4hrs. 25mins., or 265 minutes, allowing 55·69 miles to the hour. As a matter of fact, the trial run down to Penzance was covered some thirteen minutes in advance of the scheduled time, and the journey back took eight minutes less than was anticipated, in spite of an unpremeditated halt near Exeter. The highest speed reached on the journey was in the neighbourhood of eighty miles an hour. This new addition to the Great Western Railway Company's service has brought Plymouth half an hour nearer to London, and Penzance one hour and ten minutes.

The great feature of the 325 miles run is of course the 246 miles covered without a break between London and Plymouth. Previous to this regular service record, writes Mr. Albert Kinross in the "Daily Express," the same company had held the blue riband of the rails with the 194 mile non-stop run between London and Exeter, done in three and half hours at an average speed of 55.7 miles an hour. The London and North-Western have a non-stop service of only two miles less between Euston and Liverpool, covered by their American boat specials in 3hrs. 45mins, at an average speed of 51.1 miles per hour.

OTHER GREAT RECORDS.

Wigan to Willesden, 188¼ miles; Euston to Stockport, 183 miles and Euston to Chester, 179 miles, are other long-distance run made by this company. The Great Northern send a trainn from Wakefield to King's Cross, 176 miles, in 3hrs. 10mins.; and the Great Central make the 165 miles between Marylebone and Sheffield in 3hrs. without a stop. The Midland have just taken second place in non-stop travelling with their new express, which makes the 198 miles between St. Pancras and Leeds in 3¾hrs., at an average speed of 52.8.

The seven-hours run between Paddington and Penzance is made in a train consisting of a dozen splendidly furnished coaches, first, second, and third class, built on the corridor system, with lavatories, and a dining-car for those who wish to take lunch and tea on board.

The opening stage of the journey is made through the Thames Valley as far as Didcot Junction, and it is on this stretch that the greatest speed—not far short of eighty miles on hour—is obtained. Leaving the rich vegetation and luxurious meadows that fringe the river you climb steadily towards Bath, easily recognisable by its stately cathedral and the terraces of houses built of "bath stone" that cover its hills.

By a loop line Bristol is skirted, and you catch flying glimpses of its church towers and warehouses; then, scurrying south, the eye recognises a corner of Weston-super-Mare; and Taunton, Somerset's proudest city, is passed like a picture thrown on the screen of a cinematograph display.

The red Devon earth follows, with its rich pastures where the Devon cattle browse in sleepy comfort. The green Devon lanes and blowing orchards, redolent of cider and perry, make pictures framed in the square of the window panes as you sit cosily over a good luncheon; then come the towers of Exeter Cathedral crowning a famous city.

WINDOW-PANE PICTURES.

Fisherman are out netting salmon at Exmouth; the train, running gaily along the shores of the Channel, passes charming seaside places, the red rocks and picturesque bay of Dawlish and Teignmouth. Again we turn inland, and at the edge of the landscape to the north we catch a sinister hint of Dartmoor and the wastes and morasses of that sombre spot.

A gayer note strikes the eye, sheets of broad water and the masts and rigging of brave vessels. We cross a mighty bridge, and straight ahead lie Plymouth and Devonport and the Hamoaze, with its proud array of war vessels riding at anchor—long lines of black, low-funnelled destroyers, saucy gunboats, hulking battleships, graceful cruisers, waspish torpedo-boats, all linked together by swiftly darting pinnaces or row-boats, manned by crews of gallant tars.

Here and there an ancient hulk that did good service when Nelson flew his flag heaves its wooden walls from the water. In the hills beyond the town are unseen batteries hiding heavy guns. At the station we pull up, our first stop on a journey of nearly 250 miles.

We wait ten minutes while material, wheels, and axle-trees are tapped and inspected by grimy men with hammers. Our engine, the City of Bath, looks none the worse for her great race across the larger half of England; the men who have driven her, tried and trusted hands, come out of the coal dust and the heat for a brief space, and mop their blackened faces. Then we go on.

RACING THROUGH CORNWALL.

Truro, the capital city of the Cornish Duchy, is our next stopping place, its modern cathedral raising a four-square tower above the grey roofs of the town. We ransacks Cornwall from end to end, looking down on Redruth, gay for the moment with the tents and woodwork of a cattle show; passing disused mine shafts, whence tin and coal were once hauled up to the light of day; hovering over sober little cities, the houses built of stone, grey to the eye and full of narrow little streets, broken heree and there by the contours and angles of a Methodist conventicle.

At Gwinear-road we stop for the lesser part of a minute, and again at St. Erth; then the towers of St. Michael's Mount, that old island stronghold, famous and familiar though countless pictures and drawings, rise from the waters of the bay.

At the outer edge we espy the end of England—Penzance, our destination. Here we stop-another ten miles would land us in the Atlantic.

We have crossed England from London to the edge of this brave island—325 miles and 37 chains, to be exact. We left at eleven minutes past ten in the morning and it is three minutes before five of the afternoon.

Six and three-quarter hours in the train may have left us travel-stained, but we are far from weary. A comfortable armchair and a table for novel or paper are at the service of each passenger; we ate our lunch in comfort, smoothly and unshaken, despite the great speed at which we were faring to the west; about four we discussed a cup of tea; and talking and looking out of window at a changing and historic landscape bathed in radiant sunshine, the minutes fled, and even the hours.

ALBERT LECLERCQ, a six-year-old boy, of Little, who was on June 29, run over and taken to hospital, caused the death of two men. One of the men was recently drowned in the river Scarpe, in rescuing the boy, who had fallen into the water, and the other lost his life by falling from the third-floor window of a burning house, in an attempt to save him.

THE Archæological Department of the Mysore Government has just published a new volume of "Epigraphia Carnatica" (Vol. XI) being inscriptions in the Chitaldrug District, by Mr. B. L. Rice, C.I.E. The work contains 642 inscriptions including the Edicts of Asoka and the records at Harihar with Roman text, translations, introduction and seventeen illustrations.

IN view of the rigid censorship exercised by the Japanese in the war, it is interesting to recall the opinion on the subject expressed by Archibald Forbes. He said:—"Were I a general and had I an independent command offered me, I would accept it only on condition that I should have the charter to shoot every war correspondent found within 50 miles of my headquarters. The most careful correspondent cannot write a sentence which the strictest censor, if he is to pass anything at all, cannot refrain from sanctioning, that may not give a hint to the astute intelligence officials of the other side.

RUSSIAN DISASTERS.

FIVE DAYS' FIGHTING.

RED SEA PIRATES.

GERMAN LINER SEIZED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is reported that General Kuroki occupied Kiaotung on the 19th after severe fighting. The Russians were fortified and strongly defended their position. The Japanese losses were three hundred.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki says that the fight at Chantau, north of Motienling, was another Russian disaster. The Russians had more divisions engaged than the Japanese. Their dead were too many to bury and were cremated.

Reuter (Tokio) confirms the fighting which took place at Kia-o-tong to the east of An-ping.

It began on the 18th inst. and ended on the next day.

The Japanese casualties were 420 and those of the Russians are estimated at 1,000.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Kia-o-tong referred to in the previous despatches is identical with Chan-tau.

On the 21st instant a Russian division, strong with 32 guns, was driven by the Japanese from a mountain 6,000 feet high and flanked by a river and high precipices.

The mountain was approachable only through a narrow defile.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Russians attacked the Sybeiling Pass in the Motien range on the 17th instant, and finally had to retire with 283 casualties.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki's head-quarters says that as a result of five days' operations, the Japanese have secured much better strategic lines for their advance and the Russians have lost their best defensive positions both on the Liaoyang and Mukden roads.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) states that Russia in her reply to Great Britain's protest undertakes that no similar incidents occur in future. The Malacca will go to a Mediterranean port, probably Suda Bay, where as a formality her cargo will be examined in the presence of the British Consul and not be taken to a Prize Court. The claim for damages caused by delay will be submitted in due course.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) telegraphs :—It is stated that the Russian promise that British ships will no longer be interfered with by Volunteer Cruisers is largely due to the influence of the Tsar whom Count Lamsdorff consulted on Thursday after an interview with the French Ambassador.

Reuter wires from Suez that the German Hamburg American steamer Scandia has arrived there under a Russian prize crew, having been seized by the Russian Volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea.

LATER.

The German Hamburg-American liner Scandia has entered the Suez Canal.

The Hamburg-American Company states she was bound to the Straits, China and Japan and had ammunition on board for Singapore, the German authorities in the South Seas and the Chinese Government at Shanghai and no other contraband and there is no ground for her detention.

The Company is asking Count von Bulow to take immediate steps in the matter.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The British cruiser Venus has arrived at Port Said from Alexandria and entered the Suez Canal immediately.

The cruiser Furious and the torpedo boat destroyers Exe and Mallard have also left Alexandria for Port Said. It is surmised they are going to patrol the Red Sea.

The British torpedo gunboat Speedy has left Alexandria for Port Said.

The Russian Volunteer cruiser Petersburg called at Jeddah on Thursday.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Volunteer cruisers have seized the British steamer Ardova bound from New York for Manila and Japan, in the Red Sea.

Count Lamsdorff has informed Sir A. Hardinge that this is due to the Volunteer cruisers not having yet received instructions sent them.

An important Conference took place yesterday at the Palace of the Grand Duke Alexis to consider the status of the Volunteer cruisers. Count Lamsdorff was present.

The Conference shows that the reported recall of the Petersburg and Smolensk was premature.

Count von Bulow has addressed earnest representations to Russia anent the seizure of the Scandia, and Russia has promised to make immediate enquiries.

The British battleship Albermarle has arrived at Port Said and is entering the Suez Canal.

The Vladivostock Squadron has been sighted 30 miles off the southern coast of Idzu bearing Eastwards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 23

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 22nd July, states that the British Government, believing that France is exercising her influence in the direction of peace, is more hopeful to-day of a satisfactory settlement with Russia.

THE RED SEA CRUISERS.

STOPPAGE OF THE PERSIA.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Persia, under the command of Captain G. C. Henning, R. N. R., arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday morning from London, with mails and passengers. While in the Red Sea the Persia observed two Russian Cruisers the Smolensk and Petersburg, on the 17th July, at 5-58 p. m., searching a steamer with a black funnel and white starname not known, and two boats going to and fro. Soon after that she saw a signal flying from the Smolensk to the cruiser Petersburg, asking her to look to the prize or to the vessel that she was searching. Then the cruiser Smolensk bore down on the Persia, flying the signal. "I have mails for Japan," followed by the signal, "stop immediately." The Persia then was about three miles distance from her. In order to save time, as she had mails on board, she stood down towards the cruiser. A boat containing 52 packages of mails for Japan was despatched from the Russian vessel alongside of the Persia, in charge of an officer with a letter from the Commander, stating that he had detained this mail from the German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich and it was found necessary to appropriate some of the correspondence from a manufacturer of arms in Hamburg. Captain Henning received the mails on board under protest He informed the officer that he did not consider that the Volunteer Fleet had a right to stop a ship conveying his Majesty's Mails, at which the officer was indignant and replied that she was not a Volunteer Cruiser but was appropriated by the military. After a detention of an hour, the mail was taken on board and brought to Bombay. The whole of this occurrence took place near Abuail Island bearing South 27 East at a distance of 8 miles. Half way down the Red Sea the Persia passed a P. and O. vessel to which the Persia hoisted her colours as usual, but was very much surprised to find that no notice was taken of the signal. On arrival at Aden and hearing of the Malacca incident it was assumed that the vessel passed was the Malacca which was evidently not allowed to hoist her colours, being then in the hands of the Russians. Captain Henning asked the Russian Officer then on board, what was the name of the vessel which was a British ship. He replied he did not know. The whole of this created great consternation among the passengers on the Persia. The Russian officer did not ask to see the ship's manifest as the vessel was bound for Bombay and presumably there was no contraband on board and she had hoisted all her colours to show who she was. The fifty-two bags of mail which were received on board were handed over to the ship's mail officer They will probably be despatched to Colombo via Negapatam, so as to be sent to Japan at the first opportunity.

A PASSENGER'S ACCOUNT.

One of the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the P. & O. Company's steamship Persia on being interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Gazette" regarding the stoppage of the Persia by the Russian Volunteer cruisers Smolensk and Petersburg in the Red Sea on Sunday evening thus describes the incident: We met the Russian Volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea about 5 o'clock on Sunday before we got to Aden. They signalled to us that they had mails to transfer on board, immediately followed by the signal "stop instantly," which we did. There was a good deal of commotion on board when the vessel was suddenly stopped. But the passengers were in no way frightened. We were all in high spirits looking on with expectant eye to see what was actually going to take place. After the stoppage, we in order to save time moved towards the Petersburg, when a jolly boat containing mail bags came alongside of the Persia. One Russian officer and a number of crew boarded the vessel. The mail bags were then transferred on board the Persia, the Captain receiving them under protest. These mail bags, it may be remembered, were seized by the Russian Volunteer cruiser Smolensk from the German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich in the Red Sea on the previous day. They transferred all the bags except two which were supposed to contain letters from a large firm in Hamburg relative to a large shipment of arms and ammunition for Japan and which the Russians considered were of a suspicious character and were withheld. Our papers were not examined and we were allowed to proceed after an hour's detention. The Persia had on board half a million pounds of bullion and had the Russians known about it, the vessel might not have been allowed to proceed so soon. A Chinese trader proceeding to Suez was also stopped at the same time and after answering the signal was allowed to proceed.

ANCHOR LINER STOPPED.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, Captain J. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers. The Captain reports: When in the Red Sea with the Island of Jebel Zuteur bearing magnetic S. S. E., 12 miles, we observed two Russian cruisers, one of which hoisted flags and fired across our bows for us to stop. The Massilia was brought to, and we were boarded by two Russian officers, who demanded to see the ship's documents and on finding all in order, they left the ship. We were detained for 50 minutes.

THE CASE OF THE PRINZ HEINRICH.

The steamer Prinz Heinrich which was detained by the Russians at midday on Friday, the 15th instant, in the Red Sea, and had her Japanese mails rifled, arrived at Colombo on Friday afternoon.

Captain Rudmeyer, on being interviewed, said: About one o'clock in the afternoon his ship was near Perim when he sighted the Russian Volunteer Cruiser Smolensk, which a little later signalled to the Prinz Heinrich to stop. The latter hove to and the Russians sent out a boat. A lieutenant and a midshipman boarded the Prinz Heinrich and ask to see the ship's papers. The captain readily showed them, and the Russians after a scrutiny demanded the whole of the Japanese mails.

The passengers were meanwhile very keenly interested in the proceedings, especially two Japanese passengers going home by the German boat. There was no excitement but great curiosity as it was not anticipated that the ship herself would be molested in any way. The captain answered the demand for the mails by remonstrating, as it was unusual but said if the Russians assured him they were acting within their rights and would take the necessary measures to exonerate him from any responsibility he had no power to withhold them.

The Russian lieutenant, who spoke German fluently assumed entire responsability and insisted upon having the mails delivered up to him for search. He disclaimed any intention of tampering with private mails, but claimed the right to search and detain any official correspondence or despatches to the Japanese authorities from ambassadors or anybody else.

The captain requested the Russian officer to make an entry in the ship's log-book of the visit and the steps he was about to take and stating his right and responsability to act as he did.

The lieutenant made no demur to this request, and accordingly wrote down the object and result of his visit to the ship.

The captain then escorted the uninvited guests down to where the mails were lodged. The whole of the mails were brought up.

The Japanese bags, 55 in number—34 containing letters and the rest parcels—were sorted out and the Russians took charge of these, explaining they had no desire to stop the lot but must examine them all. They did not want to detain the mail steamer longer than was absolutely necessary, but would take the whole fifty-five bags to the Smolensk and see for themselves what they contained and detain whatever were liable to detention and forward the rest of the mails by the next vessel available for the purpose.

The captain perforce acquiesced and the bags were quickly transferred to the Smolensk's boat. The captain requested the Russian to give him a receipt for the bags taken and to sign his log-book.

The Russians readily did as he requested and left the ship, taking leave with the utmost grace and courtesy

The little boat then rejoined the Smolensk. Just then a British steamer, a tramp, came quietly along steaming within twenty feet of the Russian auxiliary cruiser, but showing no flag or any sign of her identity. Her name was undecipherable from the German steamer. The Russian ship ran up a signal asking the tramp to show her colours, but no answer was given, the ship keeping calmly on her course.

There was then a stir on board the Smolensk, and thirty seconds later a puff of smoke was seen as a shot was sent across the recalcitrant ship's bows. Hardly had the sound of the report time to reach the Prinz Heinrich when up went the tramp's colours showing she was a British steamer. The Russians were evidently satisfied and took no further notice of her.

A little later in the day the Prinz Heinrich, which was only detained two hours, saw the Volunteer Crusier Petersburg in the Red Sea going in the same direction as her consort, but the latter showed no desire to interfere with the mail steamer. The Prinz Heinrich saw nothing of a Russian torpedo-boat keeping company with the auxiliary cruisers.

The officers of the Prinz Heinrich believe they will be indemnified for the delay which the ship suffered, so far as the detention has caused loss to the owner

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE IN RAND MINES.

A Fatal Explosion.

MUTINY OF THE COOLIES.

LONDON, JULY 23.

A telegram from the Transvaal states that two Chinese were accidentally killed by an explosion in the Rand mine,

The night-shift consequently mutinied and threw stones at the controller, who, however, escaped uninjured.

Police restored order and seventeen ringleaders were arrested.

The mutineers subsequently went to work.

BRITISH ARTILLERY.

The Re-Armament Scheme.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Arnold-Forster stated that it was proposed to complete the re-armament of the Artillery within three years and to expend £1,250,000, for each of the next two years.

TARIFF REFORM.

Government's Position.

MINISTRY DECLINES TO BE RUSHED.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Duke of Devonshire asked for an explicit declaration by the Government as to the extent to which it intended to support the policy for the taxation of food.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply, said that the Government did not mean to be rushed by either the tariff reformers or by the Duke of Devonshire.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

The King's Prize.

WON BY A CANADIAN.

At Bisley the King's Silver Medal in the first stage of the King's Prize, has been won by Volunteer Ferguson-Davie from India with a score of 192.

LATER.

Private Perry from Canada has won the King's Prize at Bisley.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Volunteer Ferguson-Davie was fiftieth for the King's Prize, winning a badge and small money prize.

There are at least two "Ferguson-Davie's of India", the Rev. Charles James of the Dublin Mission, who is Honorary Chaplain of the Punjab Light Horse, and Captain Arthur Francis of the 53rd Sikhs F. F. who is Commandant of the North Waziristan Militia, and a D. S. O. It is probably the former who is the marksman of the telegram.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD LANSDOWNE SEES THE KING.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Lord Lansdowne had an audience of the King this afternoon.

INTER 'VARSITY ATHLETICS.

Victory of the Americans.

In the Athletics at Queen's Club, Yale and Harvard beat Oxford and Cambridge by six events to three.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

LANCASHIRE'S TRIUMPHANT PROGRESS.

Kent has beaten Somerset by eight wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Essex by ten wickets.

The matches between Yorkshire and Gloucestershire and Leicester and Notts were not finished owing to rain.

Warwick has beaten Hampshire by an innings and 154 runs.

The match between Sussex and Surrey was drawn.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

GATHERING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

A meeting of the National Indian Association was held at the Council Hall, Poona, yesterday to meet their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington. A large number of European and Parsee ladies assembled. Their Excellencies attended by Captain Bayford arrived shortly after five o'clock and were received by Mrs Lawrence and other members of the Committee. Afterwards an "At Home" was held and some members played music, the proceedings lasting three quarters of an hour.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Marsh, Commandant Mounted Infantry School, Bangalore, is granted an extension of one year in the tenure of his appointment.

Second Lieutentant Megann, 1st Cheshire Regiment, having qualified as a candidate for the Indian Army is posted to the Madras Command.

THE INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

THE LIQUOR SHOP SYSTEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Assam Government and the Secretary of State on the subject of the complaints of the Indian Tea Association of the liquor shop system in Assam is published. It shows that the Government of India have admitted tkat there is a real evil to be dealt with and that they have instructed the Assam Government to introduce experimentally the Central Distillery system with Assam and to adopt other remedies. In their report to the Secretary of State upon the matter, the Government of India describe their attitude towards the problem of drunkeness in Assam as follows :—

It is admitted that a considerable demand for strong drink exists and that it is better to meet that demand with legitimate and regulated supply than to drive persons who require liquor to illicit methods of obtaining it; we are of opinion that the present outstill system is a bad one, and that it does admit of the prevalence of drunkenness to an undesirable extent. At the same time, we recognise that in an unsettled Province like Assam where communications are defective it would be difficult, if not impossible, to abolish it altogether without provoking a greater evil in the encouragement that would be given to illicit distillation, pending the possible introduction of a better system to which we are trying to feel our way. The only course immediately open to us is to counteract as far as possible the defects of the existing procedure. We have impressed upon the Chief Commissioner that the main path to reform lies in a more systematic inspection and a closer control over liquor shops, and to this end we have invited him to formulate proposals for increasing the staff of Excise Inspecters. The Government of India add "We shall put forward detailed proposals when we have ascertained the views of the Chief Commissioner.

"The correspondence concludes with a despatch from the Secretary of State in which Sir John Brodrick expresses his concurrence, and states that he hopes to learn in the course of time that the reforms which on the initiative and with the co-operation of the planting community you are endeavouring to establish have resulted in a material diminution of abuses to which just objection has been taken".

BANGALORE HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

BANGALORE, JULY 23.

The second day's judging at the Bangalore horse and dog show took place as follows to-day :—

Best turned out mounted man, British Cavalry, Lance-Corporal Edwards, C. Squadron the Carabiniers. There were sixteen other competitors from the same Corps.

Best turned out, man of the Royal Artillery, Sergeant Clerk, 12th Battery. There were nineteen other competitors.

Hacks-Horses.

Colonel Desaraj Urs' Black Jess	1
Colonel Armstrong's Yabba	2
General Nixon's Grand Duke	3

Nineteen Entries.

Hacks-Ponies.

Mrs. Birdwood's Bantam	1
Mr. Swifte's Cossack	2

Seventeen Entries.

Ladies' Saddle Horses—over 14·2.

Colonel Grant's Angeline	1
Colonel Desaraj Urs' Black Jess	2

Thirteen Competitors.

Ladies' Hacks—Ponies.

Mrs. Birdwood's Bantam	1
Mrs. Swifte's Cossack	2

Fifteen Entries.

Jumping.

Mrs. Boyd's Rupert	1
Major Logan Homes' Harkaway	2
Mrs. George's Corunna	3

Twenty-two Entries,

Cobs.

Colonel Armstrong's Yabba	1
Mr. Swifte's Cossack	2

Nine Entries.

Children's Ponies.

Miss Phyllis Morris' Barty	1

Four Competitors.

Polo Ponies—Walers and English.

Mr. Cottrell Dormar's Chemisette	1
Colonel Desaraj Urs' Swiveller	2

Seventeen Entries.

Polo Ponies-Arabs and Country Breds.

Mr. Webster's After Dark	1
Mr. Neave's Mint Master	2

Seventeen Entries.

Thorough-bred Horses.

Mr. Apcar's Great Scot	1

Eight Entries.

Arab Ponies.

Colonel Desaraj Urs' Ptarmigan	1
Mr. Moss King's King Cobweb	2

Eleven Entries.

C.-B. Horses and Ponies.

Colonel Grant's Prime	1

Four Entries.

DOGS.

Fox-Terriers—Rough Haired,

Mrs. McHutchins' Bobby	1

Fox-Terriers—Smooth Haired.

Mr. Anketell Jones' Master Roddy	1

Airedales.

Mr. Ricket's Laddy	1

Five Competitors.

Irish Terriers.

Sergeant Gale's Tim	1

Hounds.

Mrs. Neave's Careful	1

Dach Hounds.

Mrs. George's Monarch	1

Chows.

Captain Cole's Toto	1

Country Dogs.

Bombardier Halbert's Rampur Dash	1

Soldiers' Dogs.

Sergeant Gale's Tim	1

Twenty-one Competitors.

THE CHIEF OF MAKALA.

POONA JULY 24.

His Highness the Sultan of Shehr and Makala, who is spending a short time in Poona on his way back to Aden from a visit to H. H. the Nizam, paid an official visit yesterday to Lord Lamington at Ganeshkind. A Company of the 94th Russell's Infantry was drawn up under the porch of Ganeshkind as a guard of honour. His Highness, accompanied by his own three Sirdars who were simply dressed in Arab costumes, was received under a salute by Mr. DuBoulay, Private Secretary. and Mirza beg conducted the Chief to his Excellency. His Highness, who speaks a little Hindustani, spoke with his Excellency After the exchange of visits the Chief drove to Poona.

THE ORION LODGE, POONA.

INSTALLATION OF NEW MASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

One of the largest gatherings of Freemasons ever seen in Poona took place on Saturday evening, the occasion being the installation of Captain Holbrook as Master of the Orion for the ensuing year. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Most Grand Master of the Lodge and officers from Bombay, were present. Visitors from Ahmednagar and several other places also were present. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, District Grand Master, addressed the Lodge in a most impressive manner. He congratulated the retiring Master, Captain Curtis, and all members on the flourishing state of the Lodge which is not only the oldest in this Presidency but is the largest in India.

The retiring Master alluded to the numerous charities which the Lodge has been able to make in the past year. He thanked all the officers for the able way in which they carried out their duties.

At the banquet which followed, nearly a hundred Brethren took part. Captain Holbrook proposed the health of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, District Grand Master and the officers. In a neat brief speech, he thanked them for their presence that evening. He said they were the connecting link between themselves and the Grand Lodge in England. The importance of their visit could not be overated.

In reply Sir Lawrence Jenkins said that possibly the members of the Lodge Orion could hardly appreciate the difficulty which busy men in Bombay had in getting away except on Saturdays. An alteration in the date for the meeting had brought about a larger attendance that evening. He said he was very favourably impressed with the Lodge, its smartness and efficiency. He praised the excellent management under the immediate past Master, and felt sure from what he had seen that the newly installed Master will not be behind his predecessors.

The new Master, in returning thanks for the toast, assured his Brethren his earnest wish for the success of the Lodge and said he would do all in his power to bring it about, and to maintain amicable relations of comradeship among its Brethren. Many other excellent speeches were given and the proceedings closed just before midnight.

THE POONA HUNT.

Another dry and consequently bad hunting morning awaited the large field of close on 70 who met the hounds at Yerrowda Jail to-day. The master first tried fields and thick jungle, Very soon hounds were on the scent, keeping to the line ran at a fair pace towards Bund Hill where the jack turned left handed and was then confused and headed by some gypsies and their dogs. On crossing the Nagar road near to the river, hounds were at fault and some valuable time was lost. The master succeeded in getting them on the line again, but the scent was bad and hounds could only hunt slowly towards Aga Khan's palace. It is probable the Jack took refuge in a thick clump of prickly pear. A fox was also viewed into this covert and although the master dismounted and did his best to dislodge the jack or fox, the prickly pear was too thick and the scent too bad for his efforts to be successful. On the Tobogaon road, another fox was viewed, but hounds could only run for a short time, the hunt being given up after a sharp gallop. The ladies out were Lady Cox, Mrs Cameron, Mr. Sheppard, Mrs Hale, Messrs Beatty, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Evans, Mrs Weire, Miss Palmer, and Miss Anderson. Mr. Symonds, honorary secretary of the Bombay Hunt, and Mr. Alston came from Bombay.

THE POLO ACCIDENT.

CONDITION OF MR. ROSS.

Mr. Ross is still unconscious, but is keeping up his strength.

BURMA MURDER CASES.

TRANSFERRED TO HIGH COURT.

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The murder and culpable homicide cases, in which Shan Sai Tin and Maula Bux are concerned, are transferred from the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, to the Chief Court, Rangoon.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the services of Dr. Noetling, late Palaeontologist, Geological Survey, are dispensed with and that Mr. H. Hayden is promoted Superintendent vice Mr. R. D. Uldham retired.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. McConaghy is posted as assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent, Kalat.

Captain P. Kilkelly, I. M. S., is to hold charge of the current duties of the Political Agent, Bikaneer.

Lieutenant C. B. McConaghy I.M.S. is posted as Residency Surgeon, Baghdad.

Captain W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, I. M. S. is posted temporarily as Civil Surgeon, Bikaneer.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ross, Superintendent Government Printing, Calcutta, has nine months' leave, Mr. Meikle, Superintendent Presidency Jail Press, officiating.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Winmill, Locomotive Superintendent, is permitted to retire with effect from the 13th instant.

Mr. A. J. Scratchley officiates as Superintending Engineer vice Mr. Frost on privilege leave.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. CHESHIRES "A" TEAM.

THE Bombay Gymkhana XI met the "A" team of the Cheshire Regiment in the Harwood League competition on the Cooperage ground on Saturday evening. Special interest seemed to have centred round this match as was evidenced by an exceptionally large crowd of spectators round the enclosure. From the kick off, the Military set to work and drove the Civilians within their own confines. The game had been but a few minutes in progress, when amidst the cheers of the crowd the Cheshires opened their account by a splendid shot. The Cheshires repeatedly came down upon the Gymkhana men with overwhelming pressure and up to half time practically kept the Civilians confined within their own territory. Clever passing brought the soldiers within striking distance of the Gymkhana goal and a splendid shot from their centre-forwards once more penetrated the goal. Thence to the interval the score stood the same, some beautiful shots from the Cheshires only just missing the goal by a few inches. After changing ends, with the wind in their favour the Gymkhana showed somewhat better form. The backs sent the ball in the neighbourhood of the Cheshires' goal, and the latter's custodian being over zealous ran out to save. He missed and gave the Gymkhana a chance to score their first and final goal in the match. The Cheshires quickly gathered up and their extreme left in the forward line soon had the Gymkhana goal at his mercy. He helped his team to add a couple of points to their score in quick succession. For some time after this display, play became even; but as the end approached the Cheshires again became active. Shortly before the close, the outside left once more got possession and by a very pretty dribbling and passing, enabled his side to register the fifth goal. Scores :—

Cheshires	5 goals
Gymkhana	1 goal

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 8.

SOWERBY AND CHERTSEY.

THE fact that an increase of the Liberal majority in the Sowerby division of the West Riding from 1,461 in 1900 to 2,172 and a decrease of the Conservative majority in the Chertsey Division of Surrey from 2,287 in 1900 and 1,171 in 1903 to 549 is regarded by Ministerialists as in the circumstances a matter of satisfaction is perhaps the best comment upon the situation that could be made. "It might have been worse" is what Conservatives are saying to each other day and I think it would have been worse if the Liberals had played their cards better. In the first instance a constituency of the character of Chertsey which possibly contains more wealthy residents than any corresponding geographical area in the British Empire required a candidate specially suited to the locality. And Mr. Sadler of whom nobody knows anything more than that he is treasurer of that unhappy body the Eighty Club was certainly not an ideal champion for a division like Chertsey. I say unhappy body, for all the Eighty Club men I can think of as Parliamentary candidates lately have done very badly. There was for example the dismal failure of Mr. Cleland at Lewisham. The fact is too many of the members of the Eighty Club are not fit to be candidates for Parliament. The airs of superiority—they are not all alike—which some of them give themselves have I believe attracted the disapproval of Mr. Labouchere and if there is an astute electioneerer he is one. Eighty Club men—I refer especially to the younger and less experienced variety whose priggishness is so repellent to working men as well as to their betters—do very well to fill up gaps at political meetings but the fewer of them who stand as candidates for Parliament the more fortunate it will be for their party. I am told, too, that, as a rule, they do not trouble themselves with the drudgery of elections, such as canvassing etc, but how far this may be true I cannot say. Another and perhaps more serious disadvantage under which the Liberals laboured in Chertsey was the manner in which the contest was fought by some of Mr. Sadler's friends. I do not refer to the way in which Chinese immigration was worked; I allude particularly to the shockingly bad taste shown in scattering broadcast throughout the constituency vulgar and offensive parodies of wellknown hymns. Things must have been pretty bad when so loyal a party organ as the "Westminster Gazette" can write as follows :—"We are not generally moved by charges of misrepresentation made by Unionist newspapers against Liberal candidates at by-elections, since time after time this description is applied to perfectly accurate statements concerning the effects of such measures as the Education Act, the Licensing Bill, and the Chinese Labour Ordinance. But having glanced our eye over certain numbers of the "Chertsey Elector," edited by Mr. Allan Upward, which a correspondent has sent us this morning, we are bound to say that much of it is, in taste and temper, the very reverse of what we wish to see put before the electors on these occasions. We suppose that it would be defended as the kind of jocosity which is permissible in an election fight; but if so, we can only say that the less of this kind of assistance that is given to a good and serious cause the happier we shall be. We are quite sure that Mr. Sadler, whom we all respect, has not in his speeches conducted his campaign on these lines, but we are sorry that time was not found to edit the literature which was issued on his behalf. To put it on the lowest ground, Chertsey is a constituency where, more than in most, the appeal to the electors should have been on persuasive and conciliatory lines and where errors of taste and temper on the Liberal side must have been wholly to the advantage of the Unionist candidate. We need hardly say that we are writing before the result is known, and, therefore, not attempting to explain or explain away what is still unknown to us." A correspondent writes to the "Times" this morning to say that "many who would have abstained recorded their votes for Lord Bingham as a protest against the electioneering tactics of the Radical Party" and the "Westminster Gazette" this afternoon says it has independent evidence of its own that this was undoubtedly the case. For the same reason some Liberals did not vote. The "Westminster" tries to show that the Eighty Club had no real responsibility for this kind of campaigning, but it is unfortunate that while Mr. Sadler is the Treasurer of the Eighty Club Mr. Allan Upward is one of its more prominent members. Still there were absentees on the Conservative as well as the Liberal side. One of the former explains why. He says:—"The lack of interest in the Chertsey election can be traced largely to the wobbling policy of the Conservative candidate. Lord Bingham was inundated with letters asking him what was his policy on the question of tariff reform, but none of the electors could secure a definite assurance from him such as they desired, and a very large proportion of the men who voted for him did so on account of party loyalty." In the Commons things are regarded for the moment as looking better for the Government. After a very tough vote Mr. Balfour has got his closure by compartment resolutions through by quite large majorities; but he has had to abandon the Aliens Bill ostensibly on account of the frankly obstructionist tactics of Mr. Winston Churchill and others in the Grand Committees on law, and this may mean the loss of certain Ministerial seats in the East End. Mr. Balfour at a semi-private dinner the night before last energetically denied that he has any thought of resigning. But what about Mr. Chamberlain? He has the power to force a dissolution to-morrow if he wills, and it is not easy to see how his cause is helped by the electioneering tactics imposed upon Conservative candidates from head-quarters.

THE INSTALLATION AT DOVER.

Seeing that on at least two occasions Lord Curzon had been obliged to indefinitely postpone important engagements at the India Office owing to his indisposition, it was feared that he might not be able to undergo the fatigues connected with the installation of a Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. He went to Oxford to receive his honorary degree in spite of medical advice, but that was not publicly known or the Dover people might have saved themselves some anxiety. Clearly Lord Curzon intends to carry out all his engagements if possible even at considerable personal discomfort, and it was a matter of general observation at Dover on Saturday that he was looking far from well and not so buoyant as when he landed at the same port a few weeks ago. It is quite true that as Lord Curzon said in one of his speeches at the installation that the English join to their love of liberty a great admiration for ancient customs. But this virtue may be carried too far, and much of the quaint ceremonial of which the "ex-Viceroy" (as Mr. George Wyndham accurately called him) was the central figure has now no value except as a show, and might at least be curtailed even if the long-drawn-out proceedings were not as they must have been rather an infliction to their chief visitor. Of course he is too well-bred and too well-trained to have shown the slightest sign of boredom. Indeed the worthy Mayors of the Cinque Ports, "Barons" and other local functionaries were made to believe that Lord Curzon took the whole thing as seriously as he did the Coronation Durbar; the less ingenuous and more experienced gentleman from Printing House Square could not help noticing as others noticed "an occasional twinkle" in his lordship's eye, showing a humorous appreciation of the archaic function and giving a "subtly ironical turn to his sonorous sentences." Especially was this noticeable in respect to the performance, I do not use the word disrespectfully, of Mr. A. Cohen, K. C. As "Judge Official and Commissary of the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports" it was Mr. Cohen's duty to offer an address of congratulation and certainly the learned gentleman did congratulate. There had, he reminded the new Lord Warden, been ex-Viceroys before him who had attained the same exalted position, Lord Dalhousie and Lord Dufferin

to wit, men whose Indian administration had been marked by signal service to the State. "But" proceeded the Judge Official &c. &c. "Your Lordship's Viceroyalty will be found to have conferred more enduring benefits." Entering into particulars he declared that under Lord Curzon's benign sway the finances of India had been improved and famine had been stayed. What a fortunate thing it is that Mr. William Digby was not present to hear this! I shudder to think what would have been the consequences. A vision of that gentleman being marched off by the "masterful and indispensable Seneschal" naturally springs up in the mind. Lord Curzon attributed Mr. Cohen's eulogy partly to practice—he has, poor man! had to welcome three Lord Wardens in a dozen years—and partly to natural proficiency in the art of compliments. But the astonishing facility that Mr. Cohen showed with the incidents of the Lord Warden's Indian career was inexplicable to Lord Curzon. Clearly one is not a sort of Standing Counsel to the India Office for nothing. Neither at the "Grand Court of Shepway" nor at the luncheon subsequently given at the Town Hall did Lord Curzon speak at any length and only at the latter did he refer to his Viceroyalty. Of his illustrious predecessors he singled out for special notice Lord Dalhousie and Lord Salisbury. He then, following the lead of Mr. Wyndham to whom was granted the privilege of proposing the leading toast, referred to the analogy between the duties once performed by the Lord Warden and those now performed by the Indian Viceroy. We are charged out there with the defence, not it is true of the United Kingdom, but of the largest and most powerful constituent of the British Empire" "There too we have our barons—not so picturesquely attired as those of this morning—in the persons of the frontier chieftains whose privileges and independence we safeguard as jealously as they do themselves and upon whose loyalty and martial ardour we count." He proceeded:—"The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports was a proud man when he could assure his sovereign that the seas were clear and that the national flag flew unchallenged. Believe me that the Viceroy of India is equally proud when he can point to a frontier free from war and resting in contentment." He repudiated the idea that the Viceroy could take pleasure in fighting or advance; but he was sometimes "forced to assume the offensive and to deal blows where the safety of the frontier, the prestige of the ruling Power or the future security of the Empire is at stake." He added with increased seriousness:—"I hope that no Viceroy of India will ever close his eyes to the injunction, seek peace and ensure it. But I hope also that none will ever shrink in dismay from any challenge that may be directed against the integrity, the honour or the ascendency of our dominion in that country. For it is upon our ability to preserve that dominion intact that depend both its immunity from external assault and its continued beneficence to the peaceful millions who inhabit it." The "Times," I see, hopes that this veiled defence of the advance into Tibet will reconcile the people of this country to the difficult enterprise now being directed by General MacDonald and Colonel Younghusband. This will depend. Should the croakers be as wrong as they usually are and the expedition turns out a success, it will help rather than injure the Government. If it is a failure it may prove the last straw. Apart from the merits of the case the abandonment of the inglorious Somaliland expedition and the news that the Mullah is popping up his head again have made the public rather tired of such ventures.

THE SADDLERS' COMPANY.

Sir George Birdwood, Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Mr. William Foster, the joint Editor, with Sir George Birdwood, of the "First Letter Book of the East India Company," and Mr. Burns, the Principal of the Bombay School of Arts, were the Chief guests of the Saddlers' Company at a luncheon given by them at their Hall, Cheapside, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of celebrating the discovery that the Ballot Box which for now nearly 300 years has been used at all their elections was one made for the East India Company in 1619. The construction of the box is European, and it is made of oak, and the beautiful and most brilliant blazons of the Royal and the Company's (the first Company's) arms on the box are English; but all the rest of the elaborate decoration, in leafy scrolls, of the box are in the style of the similar decoration of the "papier mache" work of Cashmere. It is only a question of whether this decoration was put on in Cashmere, or copied from Indian originals in this country. Sir George Birdwood inclined to the former view. Mr. Foster stated that there was an entry in the Old Records of the Indian Office of a Ballot Box being presented to the Company, but it was returned, on the ground that the votes of the directors were in the discharge of a public duty and should be exercised openly. But all these points are to be carefully considered and will be fully dealt with in Mr. Griggs's 'Journal of Indian Art and Industry," in which the Ballot Box is to be fully illustrated and its history detailed. Mr. J. W. Sherwell, the accomplished Clerk to the Saddlers' Company, and Mr. William Foster, have commenced an exhaustive examination of the records of the early 17th century at the Saddlers' Hall, and the India Office respectively. It was Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke who first identified this interesting Ballot Box as a 'property" either of, or made for, the East India Company. It will be remembered that the same gentleman "discovered" the celebrated and valuable Persian carpet which adorns the hall of another venerable City Company—the Girdlers—and which formerly belonged to John Company.

OLLA PODRIDA.

An interesting announcement appears in to-day's "Literary Supplement" of "The Times" but why, oh! why is not this valuable Supplement the same size as the rest of the paper. In its present form the "Literary Supplement" is not half as effective as it would be if it were made to correspond with the ordinary pages of "The Times." If this should catch the eye of Mr. Moberley Bell I hope he will consider the matter. Here is the announcement alluded to:—

"Sir George Birdwood is writing a preface to a volume entitled 'From the Land of Princes,' by Miss Gabrielle Festing, author of 'John Hookham Frere and His Friends." The volume, which Messrs. Smith, Elder, will publish in the autumn, consists of tales from the chivalrous and romantic history of Rajputana as told in Tod's 'Annals and Antiquities,' originally published in Madras in two volumes in 1853. Colonel Tod's work, we believe, has long been out of print, and copies are now very scarce."

Old friends of Dr. John Pollen will learn with interest that he is pursuing his new calling as a practising barrister with his accustomed energy and, I am glad to add, success. Besides attending the London Courts including the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, he regularly goes on circuit and is not like so many gentlemen of the long robe obliged to be content with prosecuting briefs doled out by clerks of the Crown &c. I see that at Lewes Assizes the other day he managed to get off his client indicted for murder with 12 months for manslaughter. At Maidstone on Tuesday he defended in a sensational stabbing case and induced the jury to convict on the lesser count, so the accused escaped with the lowest possible period of incarceration. At Maidstone yesterday a girl was condemned to death on facts almost identical with those on which Dr. Pollen's client in Sussex got off with 12 months' imprisonment. Such is the unevenness of justice or rather the administration of justice and the force of advocacy.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

DEBUT OF A NEW PLAYER.

THE match last Saturday between the Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A., which was played on the Gymkhana ground, was one which batsmen will not look back on with any degree of pleasure. On the rain-affected wicket the bowlers had every thing their own way and runs were at a premium. The luck, if there was any, was with the Y. M. C. A. who had first service of a wicket which became more difficult as play progressed. So bad indeed had it become when the Gymkhana were batting, that when six wickets were down for 26 runs and three quarters of an hour remained for play, it seemed improbable that they would be able to escape defeat. The unexpected, however, happened as it nearly always does in cricket and the home team were not only able to stave off defeat, but made a very open draw of the match. For this happy state of things, the Gymkhana were entirely indebted to the efforts of two men, Captain J. A. D. Langhorne and F. D. H. Joy who was making his "debut" in Bombay cricket and of whom more anon. The match we may safely say without fear of contradiction was played under conditions absolutely hopeless to the batsmen who simply had to scratch for runs, and the occasion was the first this season that the Gymkhana had to play on a sticky wicket. Off balls got up nastily, particularly in the Gymkhana innings, and of the seven Gymkhana wickets that fell, six fell to catches. The Y. M. C. A. started fairly well and at one stage of the game, the telegraph read 50 odd runs for four wickets, but the majority of the batsmen were altogether at sea in dealing with the deliveries of Ainsworth who captured eight wickets for 21 runs (six clean bowled). The old Marlburian was in great form and bowled like a book. He was lucky in finding a wicket exactly suited to him and made the most of his advantage. He got a lot of work on the ball and beat the batsmen time after time with his leg breaks, clean bowling Clark, Middleton W. George, Lynn, and Peyton in rapid succession. His success furnished an example of what he can do with the ball under certain conditions and should greatly strengthen his claims already strong to represent the Presidency against the Parsees.

Of the Y.M.C.A. batsmen, by far the best form was shown by Phillips who going in second wicket played a wonderfully patient game, and eventually had the satisfaction of carrying his bat out for 32 the highest score in the match. He was batting for an hour and a quarter and, except one difficult chance, made no mistakes as far as we could see. His performance, all things considered, was a most meritorious one and stamps him as a batsman above the average. The Gymkhana started in very disastrous fashion three wickets falling for 13 runs and Milne, Aston, and Philbrick all giving chances during their short stay at the wickets. Major Carnegy and Powell, while they were in, revived the sinking hopes of Gymkhana supporters that the rot would be stopped, but expectations in this direction were not realised and when six wickets were down for 26 runs, it looked, to quote a hackneyed saying, all Lombard Street to a China orange that the Gymkhana were in for their second defeat this season. It was not until the new player F. D. H. Joy joined Captain Langhorne who was batting in his usual patient style that fears of a defeat were allayed. Here we must be pardoned for a digression to accord a welcome to a most promising new player in Joy and one who, unless his reputation belies him, should prove a most valuable recruit to the Gymkhana team. A member of the Winchester elevens of 1898,and 1899 Joy left school with the reputation of being a most useful all round cricketer. As a bowler he earned distinction and stood second in the averages both years with 37 wickets for 15 runs apiece and 42 wickets for 17 runs apiece respectively. His batting averages were 8·78 and 11·45. Going up to Oxford in 1900 he played in the Freshmen's match taking two wickets for 38 runs and scoring 11 runs, In the Seniors' match the following year,he took four wickets for 104 runs. He is a dangerous left hand bowler, medium fast, and after a few weeks' practice should prove a great acquisition to the Gymkhana in this department.

To revert to the match under notice, when the Old Wykehamist joined Langhorne, both batsmen realising the gravity of the situation played with great caution intent only on keeping their wickets up. They occasionally took advantage of a loose ball to send it to the boundary and some of Joy's leg strokes and Langhorne's drives evoked applause. When only quarter of an hour remained for play and they had secured their side from all danger of defeat, they opened out at the bowling with the result that Joy was caught in attempting to drive Clark to the boundary. The value of his innings was hardly represented by the number of runs he scored and his 17 would under more favourable circumstances have been largely augmented. Captain Langhorne played the innings of the match and his 24 not out was a really fine effort made under very adverse conditions. There is no batsman playing for the Gymkhana this year who is more reliable on a slow sticky wicket such as that experienced on Saturday and he has on several occasions stopped a bad rot. The old Tonbridgian is not a showy batsman to watch, but he is an eminently safe one, no matter what the condition of the wicket may be, and for that reason if for no other, we hope his name will come up in connection with the Presidency match when the time comes to select the team. Should the Presidency match-week turn out wet, a few batsmen of Captain Langhorne's style in the team would become a real necessity. E. D. Smith bowled very well for the Y. M. C. A. and secured four wickets for 20 runs. The teams that the Gymkhana will place in the field during the remainder of the season will be stronger than any year since that in which Steel, Newnham, Raikes and one or two other players known to fame assisted the side, as in addition to Joy the last few days have brought another valuable recruit in the person of H. Reynolds of Madras and Calcutta fame who used to play for Middlesex occasionally. Aston, Reynolds, Joy, J. A. D. Langhorne, A. P. Y. Langhorne, Philbrick, Powell, Ainsworth, Coombs, Carnegy and Milne will make up quite a strong side and for the first time for years, the Bombay Gymkana will be able to give the Poona Gymkhana a good game. Ainsworth, Joy, Coombs and Reynolds are a formidable quartette of bowlers. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

Mr Higgins, l-b-w, Ainsworth	7
Mr N George, c Powell, b Ainsworth	15
Mr F J Clark, b Ainsworth	7
Mr R Phillips, not out	32
Mr H Middleton, Ainsworth	1
Mr W B George, b Ainsworth	1
Mr E Lynn, b Ainsworth	0
Mr Peyton, b Ainsworth	4
Mr E Smith, c Coombs, b Joy	1
Mr Nash, b Ainsworth	13
Mr Grennan, l-b-w, b Coombs	1
Extras	7
Total	89

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Milne, c Phillips, b Lynn	6
Mr Aston, c Lynn, b Smith	3
Mr Philbrick, c Nash, b Lynn	2
Major Carnegy, l-b-w, b Smith	5
Mr Powell, c N George, b Smith	7
Capt Langhorne, not out	24
Major Baynes, c Lynn, b Smith	0
Mr Joy, c Smith, b Clark	17
Mr Coombs, not out	2
Mr McCausland	Did not bat.
Mr Ainsworth	Did not bat.
Extras	4
Total (for 7 wkts.)	70

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. P.W.D.

Played on Saturday. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES.

Mr Shoobridge, c and b Roberts	35
Mr Fischer, b Roberts	26
Mr Selby, c Haines, b Serval	0
Mr Reed, c Haines, b Roberts	0
Mr Dawson, run out	0
Mr Gratwicke, b Serval	0
Mr Cooke, c Hogan, b Roberts	0
Capt McDonald, b Serval	1
Mr Haddon, c Smithers, b Serval	0
Mr Smith, c & Hogan, b Roberts	5
Mr Schafer, not out	3
Extras	1
Total	71

P. W. D. C. C.

Mr Haines, c Selby, b McDonald	4
Mr W Hogan, run out	31
Mr R Hogan, st Dawson, b Smith	4
Mr P Kelly, c Sub, b Cooke	9
Mr R W Roberts, b Shoobridge	3
Mr F Smithers, b Cooke	10
Mr J Chapman, retired hurt	0
Mr E Hogan, b Shoobridge	2
Mr E Theodore, l-b-w, b Shoobridge	3
Mr Bell, b McDonald	8
Mr Serval, not out	3
Extras	5
Total	82

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. B. B. & C. I. R.

This match played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Saturday resulted in victory for the Parsees, Batting first, the home team compiled 89 runs, to which D. D. Kanga contributed 39, and J. D. Mody 21. The visitors within an hour were all dismissed for 48, Commissariat and Kanga sharing the bowling. Scores:—

PARSEES.

Mr H D Kanga, c Colabawalla, b Ballco	2
Mr D D Kanga, c and b Ballco	31
Mr H F Commissariat, b Banda	0
Mr J D Mody, b Polishwalla	21
Mr M R Parakh, b Banda	10
Mr J J Pochra, b Polishwalla	6
Mr K P Lala, c Patel, b Banda	5
Mr G M Justur, b Banda	4
Mr N Batliwalla, not out	0
Mr F C Batliwalla, b Ballco	0
Mr F C Tarapor wala, b Ballco	0
Extras	10
Total	89

B. B. AND C. I. RY.

Mr A L Smith, b Commissariat	3
Mr C M Patel, b Commissariat	1
Mr Colabawalla, run out	11
Mr Banda, c Parakh, b Kanga	7
Mr Ballco, not out	5
Mr Smaller, c Commissriat, b Kanga	0
Mr Polishwalla, l-b-w, b Kanga	0
Mr Hewson, b Kanga	0
Mr Walcott, b Commissariat	13
Mr Ives, c Parakh, b Commissariat	0
Mr M Byramji, c Parakh, b Kanga	0
Extras	8
Total	48

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

In this match on Saturday the Xavierites were defeated on the 1st innings, by 57 runs. The Hindus batted first and scored 108 to which the other side replied with only 51 runs. Time permitting, the Hindus commenced their second innings and scored 36 runs for the loss of two wickets when stumps were drawn. Pai, for the Hindus, played a good innings of 24. Scores:—

HINDUS.	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Mr Thakur, b Gavdar	6	not out	10
Mr C V Metha, b Gaikwar	13	l-b-w, b Metha	14
Mr Divekar, c Gaikwar, b Doctor	11	c Setna, b Metha	12
Mr Pai, b Gazdar	24	not out	0
Mr Purshotum, c Vijaykar, b Gazdar	19		
Mr Bhatvadekar, b Gazdar	12		
Mr G K Khote, c Vijaykar, b Gazdar	5	Did not bat.	
Mr Munsuff, b Gaikwar	3		
Mr V N Metha, not out	11		
Mr Golasker, run out	1		
Mr N E Khoto, b Gazdar	0		
Extras	3	Extras	0
Total	108	Total (for 2 wkts)	36

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Mr Vijaykar, l-b-w, b Bhatvadekar	1
Mr Rane, run out	2
Mr Jaykar, c Metha	4
Mr Setna, c Pai, b Bhatvadekar	0
Mr Doctor, b Bhatvadekar	8
Mr Gaikwad, b Metha	0
Mr Gazdar, c Divekar, b Bhatvadekar	1
Mr Printer, c Pai, b Bhatvadekar	0
Mr R Metha, not out	21
Mr Vajifdar, b Metha	12
Mr Cooper, b Bhatvadekar	0
Extras	2
Total	51

RALLI BROS. C. C. vs. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

This match was played on Saturday afternoon. Scores:—

RALLI BROS. C. C.

Mr S G Pathare, c Elchidana, b B Doctor	5
Mr S M Batliwalla, c Umrigar, b B Doctor	3
Mr B D Gagrat, c Doctor, b M Umrigar	31
Mr W B Talpade, l-b-w, b J Umrigar	7
Mr P H Davar, b M Umrigar	15
Mr S V Agashar, c Katrak, b M Umrigar	13
Mr Y G Burrows, c Olivecha, b Elchidana	3
Mr J Gonsalves, b Elchidana	5
Mr F F Guard, st Divecha, b B Doctor	13
Mr J C Machliwalla, c Doctor, b M Umrigar	7
Mr D N Writer, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	104

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Mr S B Mistry, st Machliwalla, b Davar	7
Mr Elchidana, run out	0
Mr M Sanjana, b Talpade	27
Mr B Doctor, st Machliwalla, b Davar	2
Mr M D Umrigar, b Davar	0
Mr J E Reporter, b Talpade	1
Mr J F Umrigar, b Talpade	4
Mr M R Doctor, st. Machliwalla, b Davar	8
Mr Katrak, b Davar	1
Mr R H Divecha, not out	0
Mr Mehta, c Batliwalla, b Davar	0
Extras	1
Total	51

MUNICIPAL C.C. vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA C.C.

A very interesting match was played on Saturday between these teams and resulted in a draw. The Municipal team having won the toss sent in Meherhomji and Daruwalla who having made a stand, the innings was closed for a total score of 170 runs. Meherhomji made 104 (not out) and Daruwalla (not out) 32, extras 34. The Elphinstone C.C. compiled a score of 108 for 7 wickets towards which Commissariatwalla (not out) contributed 50, Bhatawadekar 18 and Khan Saheb 15.

THE NORTHCOTE SHIELD.

A match in the Northcote Shield competition was played on Thursday at Ahmedabad between the Gujarat College and the Baroda College on the Gujarat College ground. The result of one day's play was that Baroda College made 266 runs in the first innings, Gujarat College 170 runs, and Baroda College 27 for 2 wickets down, in the second innings.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 7th and 8th Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning, when eleven competitors turned out. The weather at first was a little showery with a strong left wind blowing. The next shoot will take place on Saturday the 30th July. Distances 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores:—

	Score 200 Yds.
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Volrs	32 a
Cr-Sgt H M C Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	32 b
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	31 c
Sgt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Volrs	31 d
Sgt-Instr J Quinton, G I P R Volrs	30
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	30
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	29
Sgt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Lce-Sgt W Sutherland, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	27

a Handicapped 4 Points.
b Winner of 1st Spoon.
c Handicapped 2 Points, Winner of 2nd Spoon.
d Handicapped 6 Points.

	Score 300 Yds.
Sgt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Volrs	30 a
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	29 b
Sgt Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27 c
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	26 b
Lce-Sgt W Sutherland, Bo Vol Rifles	25 d
Cr-Sgt M H C Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	24
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	24
Sgt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Volrs	21
Sgt-Instr J Quinton, G I P R Volrs	18
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	16

a Handicapped 6 Points.
b Handicapped 4 Points.
c Handicapped 2 ,Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
d Winner of 2nd Spoon.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE twelfth annual report of the Directors of this Company forthe year ended 31st May last states:—The amount assured under new policies issued during the year was Rs. 1,43,030 0-0, with an annual premium of Rs 6,041-8-10. The total obligations under current policies now amount to Rs. 14 29,332-2-0 with an annual premium of Rs. 54,147-6-0. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 5,016-2-1. The Trust Fund has risen from Rs. 2,04,340-5-10 to Rs. 2,94,035-11-1 after providing for all claims, which during the year, amounted to Rs. 24,715-11-5. On the whole the mortality experience of the Company has been very satisfactory. The amount at credit of profit and loss is Rs. 8,473-1-7, including the balance brought forward from the previous year. From this sum the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of eight per cent. on the paid up Capital free of Income-tax. This absorbs Rs. 5,600. They also propose to transfer Rs. 1,500 to the Dividend Reserve Fund and Rs. 500 to Investment Fluctuation Account, the balance after deducting the remuneration to be paid to Mr. D. S. De Souza, the Company's Agent at Bombay, for being carried forward to the next year at credit of Profit and Loss Account. The Directors recommend that in recognition of the arduous services rendered by the Secretary Mr. L. C. Duarte to the Indian Life Assurance Company either some gratuity be paid him or an annual remuneration be determined upon. In accordance with articles of Association, all the Directors including Mr. P. L. F. De Souza, the Policy-Holders' Director, retire from office. They are however eligible for re-election. Mr. S. H. Brooks, the Policy-Holders' Auditor, and Mr. L. L. Britto, the Shareholders' Auditor, both retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.

SIR P. M. MEHTA AND THE ELPHINSTONIANS.

COLLEGIATE FELICITATIONS.

A MEETING of the past and present Elphinstonians was held in the hall of the Elphinstone College on Saturday afternoon to take steps to congratulate the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta on the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by His Majesty the King-Emperor. There was a large attendance of the past and present students of the College Principal M. Macmillan presided and amongst those present were: Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Professor A. L. Covernton, Professor Alston, Mr. E. D. Talati, Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkerney, Professor K. K. Kapadia, Mr. Gokhale, Mr. D. J. Padhye, Professor C. S. Thariani, Mr. J. C. Coyaji, Miss Pirojbai Banaji, Professor Y. D. Thanewalla, Professor S. R. Bhandarkar, Mr. K. R. Cama and others.

The Chairman said they all know the purpose for which they had assembled, namely, to do honour to one of the oldest and most distinguished alumni of the College and of the Bombay University. Wisely were they prohibited as a College from taking part in political meetings, and were required to be as neutral in their academic seclusion as a constitutional monarch was on the throne. But this did not debar them from feeling and manifesting their pride in one of their number, who had gained great distinction in public life; who had the honour to be chosen year after year, to give the benefit of his counsel and experience to the Governor of Bombay and to the Viceroy of India; whose ability and valuable services to Bombay and India had now won a token of high approval from his Majesty the King-Emperor (Applause). Many an Elphinstonian's heart rejoiced to hear of the Knighthood conferred on Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. Sympathy with this movement to give him their hearty congratulations was by no means confined to those who had managed to come to the meeting. Several old members of the College had informed him by letters and telegrams that though absent in body they were present with them in spirit, as for instance:—Mr. Kaikhushru E. Modi of Surat, Professor P. A. Wadia of the Gujerat College Professor Dastur of the Deccan College, Mr. M. C. Patel, Mr. Ishwardas Ichhanand from Cawnpore Mr. Chhaganlal T. Modi of Visnagar, Mr. F. R. Vicaji, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit, Principal Umrala of the Samaldas College, Mr. J. J. Kaina and Professor Dinshaw Dorabji Kapadia of the College of Science. He need not detain them any longer, but would now call upon the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas K. Parakh to bring forward the first notice on the programme. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh moved that the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta be invited to a party at the Elphinstone College. He said though a large number of the gentlemen who had attended the meeting were personal friends of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah, he took it that it was not a mere friendly gathering where friends met to express the pleasure of their feeling for another friend who had now distinction in some way or another, but they had met there to do honour to one who was one of the most distinguished alumni of the College,—one who was remarkable for his great ability and learning, one who had shown them by his brilliant career how much a single individual was able to serve his country and had set a most remarkable example of self denying public life. He was one of the best students that that College had turned out and was one of those few scholars that had set a bright example to the present and future students of the College. His resourcefulness, tact, judgment and persuasive eloquence had enabled him to solve many intricate questions of the day and made things smooth by settling differences of opinion. The services rendered by Sir Pherozeshah to the Bombay Municipality extended over a period of thirty years. What self sacrifice it meant to a man of his ability and position to attend almost all the meetings of the Corporation? His ripe experience of the Municipal affairs of the City enabled the Corporation to do much useful work. His services to the Bombay University were equally invaluable. In all questions concerning either Bombay or India, Sir Pherozeshah would be found to exert his useful offices. The honour that had been conferred on him by Government reflected in a measure on the Elphinstonians themselves.

Mr. Padhye seconded the proposition. He said there were peculiar traits in the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, which deserved particular approbation from them on an occasion like this. His peculiar characteristic was that he had been and would continue to be, a student and scholar above everything else. In the midst of multifarious duties and professional and other engagements, he had found time and even delight in reading books and thus kept himself still as a student, in touch with literature and that for the purpose not only of getting but of importing knowledge and instruction. One thing which would always be conspicuous in his life long work, was his intense love for the city in which he was born.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Rao Bahadur Nadkarni proposed that on behalf of the past and present Elphinstonians an address be presented to Sir Pherozeshah congratulating him on the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by His Majesty the King-Emperor. The mover said Sir Pherozeshah was not only a bright jewel of the College, but had continued to take a lively interest in it and the Elphinstonians. Whenever questions of higher education came before the University or before the Legislative Council he took a zealous interest in their proper discussion, and flinched not from working very hard to maintaining the standards. It behoved the Elphinstonians, therefore, to show their appreciation of the honour conferred on Sir Pherozeshah which, in his humble opinion, was due to Sir, Pherozeshah long since.

Mr. S. H. Davar seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Professor Covernton proposed that subscriptions should be collected to defray the expense of the entertainment and provide the College with a portrait or bust of Sir Pherozeshaw, or any other memorial the managing committee might think most suitable. The professor of the motion said he had neither the knowledge nor the eloquence to do justice to Sir Pherozeshah's merits, nor was it necessary for him to do so, because the honour conferred was in itself a sufficient proof how high Sir Pherozeshad's merits were. Doubtless entertainments and address had their value, but these were speedily forgotten as years passed by. Therefore, it was meet they should give some permanent recognition of Sir Pherozeshaw's connection with the College. The College was not a machine for turning out B. A.'s nor was it a machine for instilling knowledge in the minds of pupils. It was rather a little world in itself, having an atmosphere of its own and it was their duty to make the atmosphere as exhilarating as they could to the pupils who came there. In Colleges students must have such memorials of the past before them to remind them of what collegians had done, to stimulate them to follow their examples, and to emulate them in their deeds. Visitors to the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges would probably remember their being taken first to the College Hall, where the objects first striking them were the pictures and busts of the former Presidents, Principals, Heads, Professors, and distinguished alumni. Young men placed in such situations would naturally think how desirable it was to attend institutions like those where they would have constantly before them pictures stimulating them to do great things. They should not decide in the meeting whether they should have a bust or a picture of Sir Pherozeshah, but should leave the decision of the question to the Committee. (Applause.)

Mr. P. B. Wacha seconded the resolution, and expressed himself in favour of having a bust in preference to oil paintings with which the College Hall was crowded.

The resolution, on being put to the vote, was unanimously adopted.

Sir Jamshadji Jeejeebhoy moved that for the purpose of promoting the objects mentioned in the previous resolutions a Reception Committee consisting of about sixty gentlemen (named), be appointed. He said it was unnecessary for him to dilate on Sir Pherozeshah's merits and qualifications which were already well-known to all of them.

Mr. R. P. Masani having seconded the resolution, it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. C. Coyaji said it gave him great pleasure to move that for collecting funds and otherwise managing the business a managing Committee be appointed, (with power to add to their number,) including Principal Macmillan as President, Professor Covernton as treasurer, and the mover (Mr. J. C. Coyaji) as Secretary and Joint Treasurer. Here followed the names of about twenty gentlemen as members of the Committe. Mr. Coyaji said the occasion of their meeting was unique. Hitherto they had been somewhat remiss in doing honour to their intellectual leaders who were in their midst. A greater variety of collegiate honours than they had to bestow was also a desirable thing, but perhaps no one of their body had achieved such signal distinction as to offer occasion for homage, which in the case of Sir Pherozeshah seemed to be superfluous, for they already honoured and regarded him as the most eminent of their number. Sir Pherozeshah's connection with the College was honourable and long. When a boy he was a pupil very high in the esteem of their distinguished chief, Sir Alexander Grant. To occupy such a place in Sir Alexander's eminently cultured and critical mind was by no means easy, but was more difficult when Sir Pherozeshah had to compare with the most formidable trio who ever entered their College—Wagle, Ranade and Pandit, then there was the additional circumstance that Sir Pherozeshah was by far the junior of these three. It was a bright page in the records of the College for them to read the reports of Pherozeshah, Wagle, Ranade and Pandit, but Sir Pherozeshah's report was short, since he soon left for England to prepare for his forensic career under the most eminent English lawyers. The master and the pupil however, were destined to meet once more, and Sir Pherozeshah landed in Bombay just in time to pay his tribute of homage to Sir Alexander Grant starting on that day for England. Education from those days to this, over an interval of forty years, was a main part of Sir Pherozeshah's life-work. His first paper on education was read in England at the age of eighteen, and could still be studied with advantage. No less remarkable was he in other spheres of activity, for his effective energy than for his genuine originality and sturdy independence of character. But for him the Indian ideal of a public man would have been less enlightened and moderate. Men of all shades and opinion had agreed to admire his sincerity, his excellent motives and unselfishness. The fact of the honour having been bestowed on him under one of the most learned Viceroys would render it like a verdict of history, because he who led all the currents of activities of a great nation, true to himself and consistent to his principles, was making history. The appreciation of good would be deeply felt by all India and by none more so than by the Elphinstonians. (Applause.)

Mr. Dalal seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. P. Masani proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Rustom D.M. Wadia.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy put the motion to the vote which was carried with acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

SEQUEL TO A COLLISION.

APPLICATION FOR A DISTRESS WARRANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain T. W. Scurr, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Bodlewell, appeared in answer to a summons to show cause why a warrant for distress and sale of a sufficient part of his ship's masts, spars, ropes, stores, etc., should not be issued to cover Rs. 945, being the amount of damages caused to the Pilot Schooner No. 3 by the s. s. Bodlewell colliding with her on the night of the 10th instant.

Mr. Yorke-Smith, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Noble, Solicitor, appeared for the defence.

Captain Robert Weaner Walter Gordon, Assistant Port Officer, said he held an inquiry on the 13th instant into the circumstances which led to a collision between the s. s. Bodlewell and the Pilot Schooner No. 3 about a mile and a half to the east of the outer light vessel at about 10 p. m. on the 10th July. The collision had caused damage to the extent of Rs. 945 to the Pilot Schooner. In the inquiry witness had taken the statements of Captain Scurr and the Second Engineer of the s. s. Bodlewell, and Master Pilot Laythorpe, who was in charge of the Pilot Schooner at the time of the collision, and two other pilots on board the Schooner. Witness had come to the conclusion that the steamer was to blame for the accident.

The Magistrate in disposing of the matter said this was entirely a new question and so far as the Court was aware the provisions of the section had never been called into action before. It appeared to him to be a summary way of securing for the Port Trust the cost of damage done to Port Trust works by agencies which were in their nature very transitory. It, therefore, appeared to his Worship that if the Court was satisfied that a "prime facie" case of negligence was established, the Court was bound to act and could not go into the question—a question which such a Court was ill qualified to decide, even if it had jurisdiction to entertain it—as to whether the facts alleged on one side or the other would sustain a claim for damages, but must accept the evidence of a person qualified to express an opinion as in the case of Bell vs. Carver it was held that the opinion of the President of the Royal Academy as to whether a work was artistic was not merely an opinion, but the enunciation of a fact? Take it that the question of negligence for the purposes of this section, was a question of fact, and that when after due inquiry the Port Officer, or assistant Port Officer considered that there had been negligence, his Worship must accept that as a proof that there had been negligence. His Worship did not say that this precluded the idea of questioning negligence elsewhere. He was only dealing with this matter. He, therefore, ordered a warrant to issue for the recovery of Rs. 945 plus Rs. 100 for costs.

Mr. Noble handed in a cheque for Rs. 1,200 signed on behalf of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. to cover the amount of the distraint and to release the ship.

ENTERTAINMENT AT TEJPAL HALL.

ON Saturday Mr. Gordhundas Gokaldas Tejpal the son of the founder of the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, gave a very pleasant evening entertainment at Tejpal Hall, Malabar Hill, in honour of the Young Maharaj of Rutlam, now on a visit to Bombay. The bungalow was tastefully decorated for the occasion, among the many objects of interest, which attracted attention, being the large white marble swimming bath which has been built on the premises. The garden grounds in front and rear of the premises were illuminated with electric light; and the excellent lawn in the rear compound was utilised by many of the visitors as a promenade during the evening. The guests, who began to arrive from 9 o'clock, were received at the entrance by Mr. Gordhandas and escorted into the reception rooms. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the

INDIA IN PARLIAMEN.

THIBET.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, July 4, Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India: If he has information as to the request of the Thibetans for an armistice, and whether competent negotiators have been appointed to settle points of difference, and if so has the British commander authority to receive and treat with such negotiators.

Mr. Brodrick: An armistice was granted up to June 30, and has been prolonged at the request of the Thibetans. The Ta Lama, accompanied by representatives of three Lhassa monasteries, has been received by Colonel Younghusband, and is now in negotiation with him. It is not yet known whether the Ta Lama has authority to effect an agreement with Colonel Younghusband but in this event the British Commissioner has authority to treat with him.

Mr. Flynn asked if representatives of the Chinese Government were allowed to take part in the negotiations.

Mr. Brodrick: Representatives of the Chinese Government have been in communication with us throughout, and will, of course, be associated with us.

THE OPERATIONS IN THIBET.

On Wednesday, July 6, Mr. Gibson Bowles asked whether the Government had received any news as to the operations in Thibet.

Mr. Balfour raised the point that no notice of the question had been given and that the Secretary for India was not in his place.

Sir H Campbell-Bannerman supported Mr. Bowles's request for information.

Mr. Balfour said he could not be expected to bring to the House without notice important telegrams or give their substance from memory. In this case, however, a colleague on the Treasury bench happened to have the telegram, and he would read it.

Mr. Balfour then read the tele gram.

On the motion for the adjournment, Mr. Dalziel asked for information with reference to the operations taking place in Thibet.

Mr. Churchill wished to know why the telegrams which had been published in the newspapers had not been communicated to the House.

After some remarks from Mr. Flynn, Mr. MacNeill, Mr. Stuart Samuel, and Mr. Labouchere,

Mr. Brodrick said that no one gave him notice of a question on the subject and, therefore, he was not in the House at question time. At the same time if he had had any communication to make to the House, he would not have failed to be there. The Government had received no confirmation as yet of the information that appeared in Reuter's telegrams in the course of the afternoon—namely, that the force at Gyangtse had occupied the jong from which threatening attacks had been made. As soon as ever any information arrived he would take care that it was given to the public through the Press. (Opposition cries of "Through the House.") It was rather a late hour to enter upon a disquisition of the policy of the Government in this matter. That policy had not changed in any single particular from the policy laid down in the telegram sent to the Viceroy on Nov. 6 of last year. The Government had had to advance the mission into Thibet in order to obtain reparation and satisfaction for a variety of difficulties that had arisen—(Opposition cries of "Oh")—for the detention of two British subjects who had not been released, and for other matters. They had repeatedly invited the Suzerain Power—China—to send persons of sufficient rank to conduct negotiations. The operations of the last few days had led them to hope that the Thibetan representatives would approach Col. Younghusband, and in consequence the advance to Lhassa, which was fixed for the 25th of last month was delayed. The Thibetan representative was not possessed of sufficient credentials, and it was not desirable to prolong the period of delay, in view of the short time that would elapse before the beginning of the Thibetan winter. Operations had been resumed but if the Thibetan authorities send negotiators with sufficient power to negotiate, his Majesty's Government would not ask for any terms at variance with their previous declaration. (Ministerial cheers.)

COURT MARTIALS IN INDIA.

Mr. A. D Greene asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether any regulation has been recently adopted as to dispensing with or otherwise altering the attendance at courts martial in India of a deputy judge advocate, and on what grounds, and whether such change was approved by the Government before it was made; and, if so, whether the presence of an independent official possessing special legal knowledge is no longer considered requisite to safeguard the interests of accused soldiers at courts martial.

Mr. Brodrick: No report on the subject has been received from the Government of India. I will make inquiries.

THE OPERATIONS IN THIBET.

On Thursday, July 7,—Sir H. Campbell Banner man asked if his Majesty's Government had had any further news from Thibet.

Mr. Lough also asked if there was any information as to what the approximate losses of the enemy were.

Mr. Brodrick: I telegraphed this morning to the Government of India, but I have not yet received, from them any account of the operations yesterday at Gyangtse, nor have I yet heard from them whether the account published in the newspapers is correct.

Before the sitting was suspended, Mr. Brodrick said that, as he had been asked at question time to communicate any news received at the India office with regard to Thibet, he would read to the House the following telegram, which had been received at 5.35 p. m.:—"Thibetans having refused to evacuate jong MacDonald resumed operations at 5 p. m. July 5, demonstrating only that day. On the morning of July 6 a portion of the Gyangtse town assaulted and our positions made good. At 4 p.m., only 6 wall of jong breached. Jong assaulted and captured by 6 p.m. Enemy's strength estimated at 5,000. Their losses not known yet. Our casualties (full return not yet received):—Killed—32nd Sikh Pioneers: Lieut. Thurton 8th Gookha Rifles, three men. Wounded—40th Pathans: Lieuts. Col Campbell, Capt. Preston 8th Goorkha Rifles: Lieut. Grant 23rd Sikh Pioneers, Lieut. Mitchell, 1st Royal Fusiliers, three men—all slightly, about 20 native ranks."

RUSSIA AND PERSIA

A SUBSCRIBER to the "European in Persia" has written the following letter to that journal:—

The Russian censorship, infringing all conventions of the International Postal Union, takes upon itself to seize or blacken out the newspapers or printed matter destined for Persia. The "European" reaches me only at rare intervals, the numbers in which the ignominies of Czarism are unveiled being ruthlessly censored by the Russian officials. The same thing happens with other journals and I have seen whole columns of the "Illustration," "the Echo de Paris," and even the "Petit Journal" thus blackened out. It would perhaps, be interesting to put the following question to the authorities concerned:—"Has a nation belonging to the Postal Union the right of censorship over papers or printed matter in transit, but destined for another nation likewise belonging to the Postal Union." The Russian, it is true, regard themselves as to some extent masters in Persia, and especially in the Caspian region. But since their Manchurian reverses the respect, or rather fear, inspired by the Russians diminishes day by day, a fact which is a great cause of anxiety to the Cazar's representatives in Persia.

On June 9 last the Russian Minister at Teheran asked the Shah to forbid the reproduction in Persian newspaper of articles on the Russo-Japanese war from the French, English or German Press. After some days' reflection, the Persian newspaper having meanwhile been confiscated, the Shah refused to give this satisfaction to Russia, to the great joy of enlightened Persians, who one and all deplore the subserviency of their Government to Russian diplomacy.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JULY 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col Sir B Scott KCIE Ra B	Lieut Col G F N Tinley, 13 Lanc
Major L Impey B	Major A G Maxwell 6 Cav
Capt P Dee IMS B	Major W S Tolamain 123 Outram's rifles
Capt W A S Kincaid R E B	Major F C Grant 39 C I H
Mr J C Smith B Cov	Capt A de S Burton 125 Narier's Rifles
Mr C P Cassavetz B Cov	Capt E P Carter RA
Mr E Lynch B	Capt F W H Forteath S and T Corps
Mr S R Ewing B	Capt H P Keelan 107 Pioneers
Mr G W Gaudoin B	Capt E du Pre Moore
Mr C W Lynch B	Capt A Skeen 31 Punjabis
Mr A E Hopkins B	Lieut R J H Badueley 15 Lanc
Mr A J Faichnie B	Lieut R D Marjoribanks 107 Pioneers
Mr A E Stebelin B	Lieut E W Huddleston R I M.
Mr G Pointon B	
Mr F A Ledge M	
Mr S W Edgerley CIE Bo Cov	
Lieut-Col H B Borradaile D S O 34 Sikh Pioneers	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major R B Berkeley B 3 mo MC	Lieut-Col A H Wilmer 19 Punjabis 6 mo
Major J F Whyte B 6 mo MC	Capt W S Jacob 116 Mahrattas 3 mo
Capt H F Jacob B 2 mo MC	Capt W E McKechnie I M S 1 mo
Mr S S Skinner B Cov 2 days extraordinary leave	Lieut R Oir S and T Corps 3 mo
Mr A T Webster B 3 mo MC	Lieut A C Reid 73 Carnatic 3 mo
Mr W C Gleeson B 2 mo MC	Commander G S Hewett
Mr L A Light B 2 mo MC	
Mr M G Wells B special leave commuted to full on M C and extended 2 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr S S Skinner B Cov	Capt B G B Kidd 123 Outram's Rifles
Mr H A Hoghton B	Capt R H E Peanell Mil Accts Dept
Mr A R Giles B	Capt A H O Spence I A
Mr H J G Reid B	Capt C E Tristram 42 Deoli R
Mr F St G de Carteret B	Lieut D Ogilvie R E
Mr F B Motiwala Bo	Lieut J Y Tancred 19 Punjabis
Major H J Jones 14 Sikhs	
Capt G R D Churchill 19 Punjabis	
Capt C A R Hutchinson 41 Dogras	

LORD CURZON AT DOVER.

INSTALLATION AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

ON Saturday (July 1) Lord Curzon was installed as the Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports with the customary pomp and circumstance. These offices though shorn of their once formidable power and of those "large and mysterious emoluments"—consisting of flotsam, jetsam, and the like—to which Lord Curzon referred are nevertheless a mark of the high favour of the Sovereign traditionally bestowed on a subject distinguished for great services to the State.

Saturday's proceedings began by the assembling of the mayors, barons, and other officials about to take part in the ceremony at the Keep of Dover Castle. This took place at half-past 10 and was one of the most picturesque scenes of the day. The high-vaulted banqueting-hall, hung round with armour and dimly lit by a single window at each end pierced through 20 odd feet of solid masonry is the very model of a feudal chamber, and the finest possible background to the medley of medieval costumes—civic legal, and ecclesiastical—which thronged it. The company proceeded to the Church of St. Mary in the Castle for service and an address by the Bishop of Dover chaplain of the Cinque Ports.—

After service a procession was formed in the castle yard and proceeded from the Constable's-gate by the Castle-hill-road, which winds down the steep grass-grown declivity to the town and thence through the streets to the close of Dover College, where the Grand Court of Shepway was held. It was a quaint procession. There were gorgeous furred robes of scarlet heavy with gold lace, others with blue collars and facings; there were furred blue gowns and plain blue ones black velvet and scarlet, drab cloaks with scarlet borders; there were cocked hats and flat velvet caps, blue and black; and there were wigs. But most splendid of all were the Coronation barons in a sort of Spanish costume—scarlet cloaks with blue velvet collars and facings, and black and gold bars, black velvet coats with lace ruffles, white silk embroidered waistcoats, knee breeches, and blue velvet caps.

The College close is a charming spot—an ample stretch of green turf backed by grey walls. Here a large tent was erected for the holding of the Grand Court, which is a purely ceremonious survival without any real functions.

The Court being formed, the Lord Warden, addressing the Court as "Right Worshipful Sirs, Barons, and Gentlemen," then stated that he had summoned the Court and ordered his patent to be read. This done, the selected Baron—namely, the Mayor of Dover, who is also the speaker of the Court—rose and requested the Lord Warden to take upon himself the duties of his office. The Lord Warden replied that he had great pleasure in doing so and that he undertook to maintain the usages and liberties of the ports. The mayors and barons, being satisfied with the reply, then "did his lordship reverence ones"—in other words, they rose and bowed all together at the word of command uttered by the masterful and indispensable Seneschal.

Up to this there had been no speeches, only the reading of tremendous documents and announcements in the briefest language. But now Mr. A. Cohen, K.C., rose in the capacity of Judge Official and Commissary of the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports "to offer an address of congratulation to his lordship."

Lord Curzon replied.

The Court was then dissolved, the Speaker formally invited the Lord Warden to luncheon, his lordship as formally accepted the invitation and general amusement, and the whole company adjourned forthwith to the Town-hall.

After the toast of "The King," proposed by the chairman, Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., proposed the health of the Lord Warden.

Lord Curzon, who was received with Kentish fire said in the course of his reply:—

"My own main feeling throughout the proceedings has been that of my unworthiness to succeed to this proud and ancient office. ("No no.") How ancient it is may be illustrated by the fact that, though my title is that of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the majority of the ports have, in the passage of time and owing to the action of the winds and tides, long ceased to be ports at all, while it is more than 800 years since their number ceased to be five. (Laughter). I have also seen it stated that I am the 152nd Lord Warden; and assuredly there is no post under the Crown that has anything approaching its personal memories and traditions. (Cheers.) Five Sovereigns of England have been Lord Wardens before they ascended the Throne. The consort of one Queen and the sons of more than one King have filled the same post. On looking through the records I also discovered that three, if not four, of my predecessors were beheaded. (Laughter.) But when I found that the last of these regrettable incidents happened more than 350 years ago I felt considerably relieved. (Laughter.) In modern times you know the traditions of the office even better than I: and you can recall the illustrious procession of statesmen and warriors who have passed the ramparts of Walmer Castle—statesmen of whom no fewer than six were Prime Ministers, warriors of whom was the greatest of all. There is a very close analogy, though the scale is different between the task that formerly devolved upon the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and that which now devolves upon the Viceroy of India. We are charged out there with the defence not, it is true of the United Kingdom, but of the largest and most powerful constituent of the British Empire. (Cheers.) We have to guard, not the narrow straits but a land frontier many thousand miles in length; and just as the Lord Warden of old days was confronted with the greatest Continental Power in Europe, so in India we look out from our frontiers upon the greatest Continental Power next to ourselves in Asia. (Cheer.) But I think that we may derive from the analogy further lessons still. If I have read the history of the Cinque Ports right it has taught me that what maintained the power and privileges of the ports and the safety of this realm was the general loyalty of the barons and the consequent loyalty of their allegiance for military service, their high spirit, their knightly chivalry and their unfaltering courage. (Cheers.) It is with precisely the same qualities that we defend the frontiers of India from tribal disturbance and foreign aggression. (Cheers.) There, too, we have our barons—not so picturesquely attired as those of this morning—in the persons of the frontier chieftains, whose privileges and independence we safeguard as jealously as they do themselves, and upon whose loyalty and martial ardour we count. (Cheers.) We have our Militia and levies, raised in the various localities, to defend their own strip of frontier, as here in olden times the line of coast; and behind them we keep as reserve the ensire forces of the Indian Army, just as in former days the King's ships used to be forthcoming from the Thames to be hurled with irresistible force at whatever point the enemy might threaten. (Cheers.) The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports was a proud man when he could assure his Sovereign that the seas were clear and that the national flag flew unchallenged. Believe me that the Viceroy of India is equally proud he can point to a frontier free from war and resting in contentment. (Cheers.) The idea that he can find any pleasure in fighting or any zest in advance, is one which, if you had any conception of the immense anxieties that nightly and daily press upon him, common sense alone would dismiss from the mind. (Hear, hear.) But just as the Lord Warden of the past did not hesitate to man his flotilla and put out to sea to strike where compelled, and to strike hard so the Warden of the marches in India is sometimes forced to assume the offensive and to deal blows where the safety of the frontier, the prestige of the ruling Power or the future security of the Empire is at stake. (Cheers.) I hope that no Viceroy of India will ever close his eyes to the injunction Seek peace and ensure it. But I hope, also that none will ever shrink in dismay from any challenge that may be directed against the integrity, the honour or the ascendency of our dominion in that country. For it is upon our ability to preserve that dominion intact that depend both its immunity from external assault and its continued beneficence to the peaceful millions who inhabit it. (Loud cheers.)

At night the town and harbour were illuminated.

"FESTINA LENTE."

1.

As I sit in my office, they read me
Petitions, appeals and reports,
When the drone of the Babu is silent
I wake to pass orders of sorts.

2.

"Jo hukm," the orders are issued,
I hope some at least are all right.
If they aren't, there are plenty of courts left
For suitors who're wishful to fight.

3.

I've files that I never shall finish
Confronting me day after day
Reminders pour in by the dozen
Demanding "the cause of delay."

4.

I send all I can on their travels
To offices equally slack.
If the chapter of accidents helps me,
I trust they may never come back.

5.

"Dakhildufter" disposes of most things,
Let them rest on the record-room shelves;
I find if one only has patience
Things frequently settle themselves.

6.

If they don't, well, I'm sure to be transferred,
And leave my successor the blame
Of "unprecedented remissness,"
The man I relieved did the same.

7.

And of course I shall get a light station
'Tis the way things are done in the East
The workers are sent where work's hardest,
And these that do none where there's least.

—C, in the "Pioneer."

THE DEATH OF SIR W. RATTIGAN, M. P.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

THE news of the fatal motor-car accident to Sir William Rattigan, the Unionist member for the North Eastern Division of Lanarkshire, was received in the House of Commons late on Monday, and caused the deepest sorrow to members of all parties.

Accompanied by his wife and a chauffeur, Sir William was motoring from London to Blackwood, Lanarkshire. When the car, which had a glass front, was approaching an awkward turn in the road at Langford, a village near Biggleswade at the rate of ten miles an hour the spokes of the near hind wheel collapsed and the car was overturned. Sir William was thrown on the road but Lady Rattigan and the chauffeur were imprisoned beneath the car. Some labourers rushed forward to render assistance, and found Sir William was dead. They extricated Lady Rattigan and the chauffeur who were suffering from cuts and shock. The body was conveyed to the Boot Inn, where an inquest was held. Lady Rattigan was in a pitiful state of distress. She is the second wife of Sir William, to whom she was married in 1878, being the daughter of the late Colonel A. Higgins.

Born at Delhi in 1842, the son of a soldier in the East India Service, Sir William's youth was passed in India, and he received his education at Agra. He studied law in India became a vakeel, or pleader and understanding native customs as only one brought up in the country can do, he soon acquired a competence. When almost thirty years of age he came to England studied at King's College, was called to the English Bar, and took first-class honours at the Gottingen University. Sir William Rattigan returned to Lahore, in the Punjab where he soon amassed a fortune. He served as a judge in the Chief Court of the Punjab and was a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

The late member was made a Queen's Counsel in 1897, and created a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1903. He was four times Judge at the Chief Court of Punjab, and was Vice-Chancellor of the Punjaab University from 1887 to 1895, and an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council in 1898-9. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. of of Glasgow and Punjab Universities, and was knighted in 1895. He was a member of Royal Asiatic Society, and of the Council of the East India Association.

After being defeated the previous year Sir William was returned in 1901 for North-East Lanarkshire. He won a great victory then, for he converted a Liberal majority of 1,553 into a Unionist majority of 904.

The late member was the author of several works, including "The Science of Julisprudence," "Private International Law," Digest of Civil Law for the Punjab," and De Jure Personarum."

Further inquiries in reference to the motor-car accident near Biggleswade, in which Sir William Rattigan, M.P., was killed, show that the chauffeur was sitting in front driving at the time of the accident, and that Sir William and Lady Rattigan were on the back seat. As the car passed through Henlow village, two miles distant, one of the wheels was seen to be wobbling and a cyclist, who was passing just before the accident occurred, saw the spokes of the near hind wheel break and the car overturn. The tyre did not burst, and was afterwards found unpunctured. None of the occupants were thrown out, Lady Rattigan was thrown over the chauffeur in a heap, and Sir William was dashed against the front seat, and fell with his head partly hanging over the side of the back compartment. The cyclist was at once on the spot with two labourers, and Lady Rattigan was first taken out. Then Sir William was found unconscious, and apparently dead. The chauffeur was able to get out by himself.

Dr. Emmerson was in attendance in a few minutes, and pronounced life to be extinct in the case of Sir William. The body was placed on a five-barred gate, covered with a cloth, and reverently bone to the Boot Inn, a short distance away. Lady Rattigan was badly bruised, cut, and shaken, and received medical attention. The chauffeur was able to give directions about the motor but then began to feel the effects of the accident and was driven to Biggleswade bleeding from several wounds.

The hub of the damaged wheel shows that the spokes were completely shattered. The canopy was smashed and the sides of the car damaged.

The regrettable death of William Rattigan has found both the Conservatives and Liberals of North-East Lanarkshire unprepared for an election. The Labour party have, however, for some time had a candidate in Mr. William Gilmour, miner's agent, and although none of the parties will take any action this week, another three-cornered contest is practically assured. The present times is regarded as most inopportune for a by-election, as the artisan class, who make up the great bulk of the constituency, have their annual holidays onwards from the 14th inst. The Liberals have a prospective candidate in Provost Finlay, of Motherwell.

Much sympathy is felt in Harrow School with the deceased member's son, Mr. G. S. Rattigan, who played for Harrow in the cricket match with Eton last year, and was also to have played in Friday's and Saturday's match at Lord's.

MR. MEREDITH INTERVIEWED.

VIEWS ON WAR AND POLITICS.

"I HOPE I SHALL DIE WITH A LAUGH."

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH has left so retired a life that the only interview with him which appears in the "Daily Chronicle" will be read with much interest.

Mr. Meredith is now apparently stronger than he has been for some time. But since his illness he has felt a peculiar disinclination for work of all kinds. The thought of taking up a pen, he told Mr. Nevinson (the writer of the interview), was quite abhorrent. "My mind seems now as if it could not give out any more." "Who he asked," really cares for what I say? The English people know nothing about me. There has always been something anti-pathetic between them and me. With book after book it was the same outcry of censure and disapproval. The first time or two I minded it. Then I determined to disregard what people said altogether," and since that time we have only to please myself."

Passing to the war, Mr. Meredith said that the Japanese were "a people capable of great ideas and at the same time of an exact mastery of detail. They have known what to do; they have never botched or muddled. As to the defeat of a European nation by Asiatics, that does not trouble me in the least. Nature gives free play for the best to win. We think of the Russian chiefly as dogged, but Inkermann always remains a mystery to me. With their Buddhism, self-devotion, restraint, fearlessness of death, and artistic sense, I may very well be afraid of the Japanese are a more valuable race than the Russians from nature's point of view. I admire them as a manly people."

Certainly, fearlessness of death is a necessary quality. It is essential for manliness. . . . I hope I shall die with a good laugh, like the old French woman. The cure came wailing to her about her salvation and things like that and she told him her best improper story, and died.

The fear of death, Mr. Meredith thought is the real cause of the English objection to conscription. "Men come to me and say their trade would suffer, or they could not spare two years from their apprenticeship. Their real meaning is that they are afraid of being called out and getting shot at. So they pay others to do the killing and dying for them. Every manly nation submits to universal military service. In the present state of the world it counts among the necessities for safety. But nothing short of an invasion and the capture of London—some great intestinal disturbance—would induce England to think of it seriously. As it is, 80,000 Germans could march through England from end to end. As you know very well, no Volunteers could stop them. Many would then be ready to die, but the sacrifice would be fruitless."

Discussing politics, Mr. Meredith hoped the Liberals, when they come in, will be able to look a little further than their party interests. "If the Liberals come in I do not suppose Lord Rosebery will head the Cabinet. I think he has not sufficient confidence in his health to allow of his return to active political life. Campbell-Bannerman would be a good leader, though unhappily he lost the people's confidence by indiscreet language about the Army during the war. Just or not, it was indiscreet and lost him much influence." Home Rule is certain to come—" of itself, as it were, like the emancipation of women.

The future of women is a question of great interest to Mr. Meredith. All avenues should be open to them. "There are some things, perhaps, they would not do. Few of them would settle down like a German for a thirty year's devotion to a point in philology. But they ought to be persons—they would make excellent persons.—And most women have a special talent for pigeon-holing. They take much delight in organisation, arranging things, and putting everything in order. They ought to be admitted into all Government offices—yes, I suppose, including the War Office. It has been proved what good doctors they make, and there is no reason why they should not be barristers too."

Journalism has almost taken the place of Government. "The power and functions of Government are undoubtedly diminishing. I don't know whether we shall reach the time when there will be no Government at all, as some people hope. But certainly that is the tendency. Tyranny, which is the complete form of Government, has been tried and proved to be impossible. We shall never have that again unless Democracy betrays itself."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Paris, July 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" telegraphs under to-day's date the following information:—

An agreement was signed yesterday at the Foreign Office between Count Lamsdorff and the British Ambassador which marks a date in Anglo-Russian relations. . . . At the outset of the war certain British shipowners planned in conjunction with some Japanese companies to plunder the Pribyloff islands as well as the islands near Kamchatka included in the Russian zone of all the sea otters, the right to capture which belongs exclusively to Russia. This trade is very lucrative and is universally recognised as belonging to Russia. The Russian Government was informed of these intensions. Unfortunately, absorbed by war preparations, Russia was quite unable to despatch war vessels to these waters. Thereupon England proposed to Russia to send a British warship in order to prevent such acts of piracy. Russia, by the agreement just signed, now accepts the British proposal. But of course, there is a compensating clause. England obtains the right to establish a coaling station at Petropaviovsk, a very important Siberian trading centre.

"Reuter" telegraphs from St. Petersburg, (July 3):—

"Pourparlers" have been proceeding between Russia and Great Britain concerning the protection of the Behring Sea fisheries during the war, in view of the absence of the Russian cruisers from those waters. In reply to Russian representations, the British Government intimated that it was willing that the British ships in Behring Sea should under take to protect the fisheries in those waters and arrest marauders. Russia cordially accepted Great Britain's offer and agreed to grant the British ships engaged in the service coaling facilities at Petropaviovsk, placing half the supply of coal there at the disposal of the British vessels. This arrangement is regarded in political circles here as welcome evidence of the existence of a good understanding between Great Britain and Russia. The tone of the Press in its references to England, notably that of the "Novoe Vremya, is decidedly more friendly than it has been of late.

THE BALKANS.

Vienna, June 29 (Times).—The Bulgarian War Minister, General Savoff, has made what appears to be an untimely speech. During his recent absence on leave 15,000 recruits were temporarily discharged in order that they might return to their homes for the period of harvest. The measure received the approval of the Cabinet Council. Nevertheless General Savoff countermanded the order immediately after his return. Not content with this significant act, he has now addressed to the officers of the Sofia garrison a speech declaring the temporary discharge of the recruits to be inexpedient, since the army must remain completely ready for action, as serious work may be required of it before long.

July 1.—The action of the Bulgarian War Minister in countermanding the temporary discharge of 15,000 recruits during harvest time has, as was inevitable, caused a postponement of the demobilisation of the Turkish Redifs in Macedonia.

FRANCE, GERMANY, AND HAITI.

Berlin, July 5.—The following telegram, dated yesterday, has been received here from Port au Prince:—

"Severe punishment has been meted out to the soldiers concerned in the recent attack on the French and German Ministers. President Alexis Nord, in formal audience, apologised to both Ministers for what had occurred. The satisfaction demanded by Germany and France has thus been given and the incident is now settled."

SOLDIERS AND THRIFT.

THE Government of India are apparently very solicitous to help the British soldier to invest his savings, as the recent notifications about the advantages accruing from the purchase of 3½ per cent Paper have proved. There is one simple way open, which we commend to the attention of the Postal Department. The soldier knows all about the Postal Savings Bank and his willingly makes his deposits therein, but there are no special facilities afforded for his monthly transactions. He has to carry the money down to the local Post Office and there await the pleasure of the official who is authorised to receive it. There are fixed hours for this kind of postal work, and in the hot weather or rains the walk of a mile or two in the worst part of the day is not good either for the comfort or health of the depositor. The visit to the Post Office may be put off from time to time, and the money that should have been banked melts in the man's pocket. Now it should surely be possible, wherever a battery or a regiment is stationed, for the Postal authorities to arrange that once a month one of the local staff should visit bar racks and receive on the spot all deposits that are offered. This should be on pay-day, when the men have just received their naraeans and before the temptation to spend it has overcome them. It is not, perhaps, of much use that the sums of money disbursed monthly to a regiment, say, of British Infantry are now very large indeed. The rank-and file in India are well paid, and a battalion one thousand strong has between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30 000 to "play with" when pay day comes round. The Government make a handsome profit out of deposits in Savings Banks, and the more money they receive the better must they be pleased. There is a mine of wealth to be worked in the large cantonments and it is worth exploiting. The soldier would be encouraged in habits of thrift if the plan suggested were to be adopted, and the trifling expense that would be incurred in collecting the money once a month would not be felt by the Post Office. Might not the experiment be tried in a few selected stations in the plains. It has been tried at Home, we may add, with excellent results.—"Pioneer."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

75-02—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and other vs Gangaram Vithaldas—Thakurdas and Co.

728-02—Jamsetjee and Co—Abdul Hussein Nujmudin Chinwala vs Sakinabbo widow and others—Payne and Co Bhaishanker K and G and D D Gomes.

523-03—Bicknell vs Jamnabai Kashibhai widow vs Hemraj Jugsang and another—Malv H and M.

87-98—Little and Co—Rajkowji Vijpal vs Narsondas Parmanand—In person.

251-00—Little and Co—Raghowjee Vijpal vs Narsondas Parmanand.

79-01 And 0333-03—J P Dastur—Cowasjee Furdoonjee Post wala vs Raissy Amerchand—Little and Co.

124-04—In person a pauper—Shaik Mohideen vs Mahomed Hoosain Ganatwalla—In personal.

183-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Rai Lilbai alias Nairbai widow vs Pajaram Chimoo—Nadisna and F

221-04—Unvalla and P—Kalkaushrn Maneckjee Sethna vs Ranchoddas Trobhowandas Mody—Payne and Co

225-04—In person (a pauper)—Ayshabai vs Cassum Mahomed—M B Chothia

233-03—Ardeser H and Co—Abdul Latiff bin Noor Mahomed and another vs Abdul Kalik bin Noor Mahomed and another—Pestonjee R and Kola

239-04—F P Pavri—Fatmabai vs Ibrahim Cassum and another—Hiralal D

249-04—In person (a pauper)—Jamnabai and others vs Luximbai and another—Balkrishna V N K

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suits.

738-03—Wadia G and Co—Hormusji Cowasji Sanjan and others vs Limji Mancokji Marker—Shamrao and M.—Part heard

For Judgment on further directions and Costs on Commissioners Report.

296-92—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Manockal vs Lukhmidas Rancho das and others—Mirza and M and Bhalshunker K and G and K D Shroff.

For further directions and costs on Special Commissioner's Report.

694-03—Little and Co—Chatoorbhuj Moorarji vs T J Bennett and others—Smetham B and N.

(Not to be called on till Monday next.)

1 Long Causes.

23-04—B K Ghirdharlal—Rao Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Jagmohundas Vandravandas—Payne and Co—(Not to be called).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

3-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Parvatibai vs Lladhar Thaversey and another—Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

383-04—Payne and Co—Hajimabai widow vs Jamboobai widow—Mulla and M—Part heard.

53-04—In person a pauper—Jankibai widow and others vs Hira Ichha widow and others—In person.

94-04—Khunder and Co—Lallubhai L—Luximon Baloo and another vs Narayen Dhavanji Jamsetji and R.

123-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Chunilal Nagindas vs Radhakissen Ardeser H D and Co.

164-97 of 04—Hamrich Stamber and another vs Meghraji Guagabux—Ardeser H D and C.

217-04—Captain and V—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Gordhundas Radhakissen—Ardeser H D and Co.

141-04—S B Noble—Moroo Jadaw Joshi vs Ragunath Bhaskar Vazalan and another—Daphtary and F

156-04—In person (a pauper)—Kemlji Giga vs Ebrahim Giga Captain and N

461-04—Pestonjee R and Co's—Mahomed Hajee Sulleman vs Vijiee Vishram and others—S B Noble

104-04—D D Romer and Co—Daho Thakur vs Govind Dabaji and other—Nabibh and F D Gomes

194-04—S B Noble—Oriamao Pand orang vs Dakuibhai Pand orang and others—Mirza and M

198-04—In person—Jamsbi widow vs Shambhoo Pandoo and others—Balkrishna V N K

199-04—D Romer Gangaram Sahoo and another vs Waman Vithal and another—Ardeser H D and Co

201-04—Payne and Co—Sairabai and Jeewanchand vs Lakmidas Nagindas and others—In person

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE July 5.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers—Capt. R. E. Cecil, to be adjutant, vice J. W. D. Thomson, who has vacated that appointment.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:—H. de C Martelli, for service under the Colonial Office; H. J. A. Evans, for service under the Colonial Official.

Royal Garrison Art.—Supernumerary Capt. R. L. Kenyon to be captain, vice J. A. Hardcastle, seconded; Supernumerary Capt. W. T. Armitage to be Captain, vice E. Wighton, Second Lieut. P. G. Phillimore is seconded for service with the Indian Army, Capt. E. Wighton to be Adjutant, vice Capt. W. T. Armitage, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. J. H. Wright is placed on retired pay. Superintending Clerk E. A. Collier to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt. J. H. Wright.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt. J. G. T. Bruce, notified in the "Gazette" of May 13, 1904, is cancelled, Brevet Major F. M. Carleton, D. S. O.; from supernumerary captain to be captain, vice C. E. Foster, seconded.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt. C. D. H. Moore to be adjutant, vice W. D. Sanderson, who has vacated that appointment.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Second Lieut. S. E. W. Waller is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut C. P. Berthon, adjutant, to be captain, to complete establishment. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. L. F. Boddin, notified in the "Gazette" of June 10, 1904, is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Indian Army with an anterior date. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants are antedated as follows:—A. Nugent, to March 19, 1904, vice G. F. Boyd, D. S. O. promoted into the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians); F. Hind, to March, 19, 1904, vice A. Nugent, seconded for service under the Colonial Office; J. B. O'Trimble, to March 19, 1904 vice F. Hind seconded for service with the West African Regt; R. S. Hopkins, to March 23, 1904, vice H. W. Stennouse promoted into the Northumberland Fusiliers; B. Blood, to April 27, 1904, vice F. G. Senior, resigned.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Capt. D. L. Hartley retires on retired pay.

The Worcestershire Regt—C. H. D. Cass, D. S. O. retires on retired pay. The undermentioned second lieutenants:—D. W. Pollock, vice W. B. Gibbs, promoted; D. M. A. Sole, vice D. W. Pollok, second for service with the West African Regt; R. C. G. Pollock, vice R. A. De B. Rose, promoted; F. T. Bull, vice R. C. G. Pollock, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Supernumerary Capt. C. E. Lewis to be captain, vice D. O. B. Dawson, seconded.

Seaforth Highlanders (Rosshire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).—Second Lieut. N. G. Stewart-Richardson, to be lieutenant, vice E. A. P. Clive promoted.

The Prince of Wale's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. E. B. L'Estrange is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Second Lieut. G. S. Armstrong is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Garrison Regt.—Lieut. A. G. Joiner is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—Capt. W. M. Parker, Capt. R. C. Gibb.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—P. G. Hyde, A. McMunn.

STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff at Headquarters:—Major-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson, CSI, Indian Army, from assistant military secretary (for Indian Affairs) to be director of Staff duties; Major-Gen. H. S. G. Miles, CVO, CB from commanding the troops in Cape Colony District to be director of recruiting and Organisation; Lieut-Col. and Col. F. C. Romer, D.S.O. 6th batt the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be an assistant director for Militia Service; Lieut-Col. F. C. Viscount Maitland, City of London (Roughriders) Imperial Yeomanry, to be an assistant director for Imperial Yeomanry Services Major-Gen. G. L. R. Richardson, CB, CSI, CIE, Indian Army, from commanding a second class District, to command the first class district in India; Col. H. M. Mason, Indian rany, from colonel on the Staff, to command a second class district in India, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed; Lieut Col. and Brevet Col. B. T. Mahan, C. B, DSO, from half pay, to command a second class district in India, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army, and the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Major-Gen. W. C. Black, Indian Army, who has vacated that

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 8.

JAPANESE CRUELTY (?)

A singularly false note is struck by the Russian accusations against the Japanese on the score of alleged cruelties perpetrated by the latter upon Russian wounded. Isolated incidents may conceivably occur when the military forces of two belligerent nations, spurred by the most savage of all human passions—the lust of slaughter—are engaged in vast numbers over a wide area. But to the Japanese Army as a whole such imputations are singularly inapplicable. The whole tenor of their military training is in the direction of a chivalrous self-restraint which some older nations might copy with advantage. The Japanese were, as a matter of fact, the first nation in the whole world to institute a bureau for the special purpose of taking care of the personal interests of prisoners of war. This they did in the China War, and the department performed a unique service for Japan's captured enemies in enabling their relatives to discover their whereabouts, in providing them with extra comforts, and—in case of death—in ascertaining and recording their last desires.

MR. DIOSY'S VIEW.

The vice-president of the Japan Society can scarcely claim, perhaps, to be an unprejudiced observer of Japan's life-and-death struggle. Close acquaintance with the "Land of Flowers" has engendered in him and ardent and enthusiastic admiration for Japan and her institutions. But it is safe to say that no one not a native of the country knows his Japan as does Mr. Diosy. And those who have heard his delightfull lectures on the subject of the war will know that he is "no blind hater of Russia." He, at least, entertains no more doubt as to the humanity of Japan's defenders than he does of their efficiency as fighting men. In an address delivered soon after the outbreak of the present war Mr. Diosy recalled the difficulty with which the Chinese prisoners were persuaded to leave Japan after the peace of 1894 had been concluded. And when they did return to China everyone of them that had lost a limb by amputation in the Japanese hospitals received an admirably-made artificial limb inscribed: "gift from the Empress of Japan." Methods of barbarism can surely not be supposed to thrive in such an atmosphere. And the same authority in a more recent address declared the army and navy of Japan to be "the greatest school of ethics,' that he has discovered. In face of traditions such as these—were they not so little understood—it would be an insult to our allies to labour argument upon the subject.

GREEN GOODS.

The ingenuous zeal with which an estimable legal firm has been exposing, in the columns of an esteemed contemporary, the very ancient gold-brick fraud reminds one of the eternal gullibility of mankind. It also calls to mind a practice which still enjoys a great vogue in the States and is said to keep a large number of buncosteerers in case an influence, despite persistent and convincing exposure of their fraudulent methods. It is known as the green goods traffic, the term being a recognised euphemism for counterfeit greenback bank-notes. It is directed specially to attract the avidity of the small up-country farmer or shopkeeper; and as often as the bait is cast, so often, apparently, do the foolish victims rise in their dozens and scores to swallow the hook.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The method of attack varies, of course, but roughly pursues something like the following line. A feeler is sent out first of all to a likely customer, in the shape of a superficially innocent letter which nevertheless makes clear the nature of the proposed transaction, and also makes an adroit appeal to the victim's meaner instincts by suggesting that his neighbour's surprising extravagance (which is of course readily admitted by the recipient) is explained by the fact that he has already done a deal in green goods. The victim consumed with avarice and shivering at his own shadow, goes at last to New York or some other place assigned and meets his despoiler. The green-goods are offered for his inspection with a great show of mystery he agrees to take so many in exchange for, say, a quarter of the face-value in good money and receives, as he thinks his counterfeit dollars or bills in a carefully locked bag. Of course what he really receives is a bag containing sawdust or a brick as he discovers later when, having found that the key he has been given will not fit the lock, he prises the bag open in some dark corner. Then his position dawns upon him. To attempt redress is to confess himself a scoundrel, and he has to grin and bear his loss. But the beauty of the trick lies in the fact that there is no shred of evidence to bring against the engineer of the fraud. He never has a cent of counterfeit money in his possession from first to last. The alleged counterfeit money shown to the coming genius, money, for which a subtle is afterwards substituted.

THE WALKING CRAZE.

We have witnessed the exploits of the several brigades of walking waitresses and we have heard echoes of the style and pace displayed by the midinettes of Paris, out for a feat of sustained pedestrian endurance Mrs. Jane Wore, of Overarm, in Hampshire, surely bears off the palm. This lady, being seventy-five years of age, recently walked fifteen miles carrying a heavy bag. That, for an elderly dame, however light-footed, is no light feat. But Mrs. Wore has done the same thing every day for twenty years. She is a letter-carrier for the local post-office.

EXCESS OF ZEAL.

Rapidity and thoroughness of execution are two qualities which, whether singly or in combination are only too rare in municipal enterprise. It seems, therefore, almost to savour of carping criticism to make complaint at a notable example of a conjunction which, in principle as least is as eminently desirable as it is far to seek. Still, there are possibilities of excess in all things. And the new motor water-carts of the municipal guardians of our welfare afford a striking instance of how zealous intentions—to render unto Cæsar the benefit of the doubt—may be overdone. The progress of one of these engines of destruction might have been observed the other day in the Strand. It was well worthy of careful attention—from a safe distance.

DILUVIAN.

Proceeding at a good round eight miles an hour this admirable understudy of Jupiter Pluvius was first remarked to cut a very close corner round St. Clement Danes Church, so the complete disorganisation of the traffic upon both sides of the road. Squirting out water with double the force of the ordinary watering-cart, it then returned upon its tracks westward up the Strand, sousing—while it remained within vision—some fifty or sixty inoffensive citizens with a deluge of water which covered something like a yard and a-half of the footway and struck the majority of the unsuspecting wayfarers a little below the knee, scaring horses shying in carts and vans out of their wits by a sudden and cold douche accompanied by nerve-destroying pantings and rumblings, and leaving behind it a wake of indignant impreccation. The street dust was no doubt thoroughly laid, and rapidly, but at no small cost to the ratepayers, in inquired feelings and potential tailors' and modistes' bills. And it was perhaps suggestive of the lavish principles upon which municipal money, like water, is poured out, that within five minutes a torrential shower of rain had done the whole business twice as well. But after all the shower was a feeble affair, compared to the water-cart.

THE OFFICIAL REPLY.

Lavender water is, according to a historic (or at least respectably apocryphal) reply to an inquisitive questioner, commendable for its inventive qualities. And the gift of eloquent evasion has its Parliamentary uses, and its vogue even in these days of "new diplomacy." But no finer model of the frankly "official" answer is known to history (or fable) than that which is recorded of predecessor of Mr. Aussen Chamberlain who as Lord Althrop filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. It fell to his lot to lay before the House of Commons a proposal for the voting of four hundred pounds towards the salary of the Archdeacon of Bengal. An inconvenient craving for information in the mind of an Opposition member prompted the query, "What is an archdeacon?" Comprehensive knowledge on the subject not being immediately forthcoming in the Chancellor a messenger was despatched to make enquiries in another place. A distinguished prelate was happily available and is reply that an archdeach was an ecclesiastical officer entrusted with the performance of archidiaconal functions, was in due course communicated to a completely reassured assembly of somnient legislators.

JULY IN ULSTER.

The commencement of July carries the retentive mind of loyal Ulster back over 214 years of distressful history to the battle of the Boyne. The memory on this moment as encounter is still kept green on it must be an unfortunate phrase, kept Orange throughout the north of Northern provinces. The battle, which resulted in the overthrow of the Irish Catholic army and its French supporters under King James by the Protestant forces, was fought on July 1, old style. In the following year was fought, upon July 12, old style, the battle of the Aughrim, which was finally fatal to the interests of James. The annual Orange celebrations which are held upon July 12, according to the present calendar, combine in some fashion a double association. Allowing for the eleven days of difference between the ancient and the modern calendar, the loyalists' annual fete is the actual anniversary of the Boyne, the no minal anniversary of Aughrim. But the circumstance still gives rise to a certain amount of confusion among enthusiasts whose politics are sounder than their history.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JULY 8.

COURT.—The King returned to London from Kiel on the 1st, and spent the week-end at Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent. The King on Monday accepted at the Royal Academy the picture of the opening of the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth. On Wednesday, his Majesty laid the foundation-stone of the new building of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The Queen paid a private visit to the London Docks on June 30.

Cricket.—The Oxford and Cambridge match ended in a draw on Saturday. Notts and Lancashire also drew. Sussex beat Leicestershire, surrey beat Derbyshire, and Yorkshire beat Warwickshire. The Gentlemen of Ireland defeated the South Africans by 93 runs.—The Gentlemen defeated the Players on Wednesday at Lord's by two wickets. Yorkshire beat Derbyshire at Sheffield.

Dr. Barton, who has constructed an airship to meet the requirements of the War Office, was injured by an explosion while superintending the filling on Monday. The airship was not touched.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation of Canterbury assembled on the 5th. The Lower House resolved that it was not desirable at present to restore readers or sub-deacons as a minor order in the Church of England.—Bishop Wilkinson, of St. Andrews, has been elected Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church.—The public gatherings of the Salvation Army Congress ended on the 5th with a demonstration at the Crystal Palace.

Election.—In the Sowerby Division of Yorkshire on Saturday Mr. J. S. Higham, Liberal, was returned by 6,049 votes against 3,577 for Mr. Hinchcliffe (C.)

Golf.—Mr. A.W. Soames, M.P., beat Mr. John Wilson, M.P. (Falkirk), on Monday in the final tie of the Parliamentary handicap.

Independence Day.—The American Society in London held their annual banquet on July 4. Mr. Frank E. Bliss presided and among the speakers were Lord Kelvin, the American Ambassador, and Captain Mahan.

Ireland.—The Lord Lieutenant made a motor tour through Donegal last week. The car was upset at Inver, but without serious consequences.—Signs of Agrarian disturbances are reported from parts of the south and west.—New Roman Catholic Bishops of Killaloe and Kerry have been appointed.

Law.—Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady has given judgment for plaintiffs in the case of University College, Oxford, v. Corporation of Oxford involving the ownership of the soil of Logic-lane.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston was installed on Saturday as the Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke on June 30, at a banquet given by the Royal Institute of Public Health. Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Chamberlain, more than any other British statesman, had furthered the cause the institute had at heart.

Naval and Military.—The Admiralty has issued revised regulations as to the study of foreign languages by officers.—The Volunteer returns for 1903 show a decrease of 15,239.

Nelson Relics.—Two of the relics stolen from Greenwich Hospital have been recovered.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on June 30, rejected the Merchant Shipping Act (1894) Amendment Bill. On July 1 the Duke of Norfolk moved a resolution calling for an amendment of the declaration against transubstantiation now required of the Sovereign at his accession. This was rejected the House deprecating unnecessarily offensive expressions, but insisting "that nothing should be done to weaken the security of the Protestant succession." On the 4th the Bishop of St. Asaph's Education (Transferred Schools) Bill was read a second time. On the 5th there was some discussion on the arming of Yeomanry.—The House of Commons on June 30 discussed the rearmament of the artillery, and policy of building "scouts" for the Navy. On July 1 Mr. Balfour moved a resolution for the closure in compartments of the proceedings on the Licensing Bill. An amendment moved by Mr. Asquith was rejected on the 4th by 301 to 225, and the resolution was carried on the 5th by 292 to 97. The discussion of the Bill itself was resumed on the 6th.

Political.—Lord Rosebery presided on June 30 at the inaugural meeting of the City of London Unionist Liberal Association.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke that night at Huntley.—Mr. Arnold-Forster spoke on the 1st a Conservative banquet in London.—The speakers from the Liberal Union Club have formed a Unionist Free Trade Club.

The Hellenic Society celebrated its 25th anniversary on Tuesday by a special meeting under the presidency of Sir R. Jebb, M.P.

The Revenue for the quarter ended June 30, 1904 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1903 shows a decrease of £2,388,044.

Will.—Sir H. M. Stanley left property valued at £45,575, of which a half, or the whole if Lady Stanley so wills, is to go to Mrs. Tennyson.

Wrestling.—Hackenschmidt, of Russia, beat Jenkins, of America, for the Graeco-Roman championship at the Albert-hall on Saturday.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—At the opening of the Victorian Parliament last week fresh land legislation was foreshadowed. The State's financial position being very good, the income-tax is to be reduced.—In South Australia, Mr. Foster has resigned his portfolio of Public Works to permit of a coalition with the opposition. Mr. Jenkins is Premier and Chief Secretary.

Canada.—On Dominion Day 3,000 Canadian and American soldiers joined in a review at Ottawa and gave cheers for the King.

New Governors.—Sir G. S. Frickian and Sir J. A. Swettenham have been appointed Governors respectively of Tasmania and of Jamaica.

Somaliland.—The Mullah is reported to be south of the Nogal with 6,000 men and 2,000 rifles. The Ajertain and other friendly tribes are believed to have joined him.

South Africa.—The Cape imports for 11 months show a decrease of nearly £3,000,000, while exports show an increase of £4,000,000.—In the Cape Town elections the candidates of the South African Imperial Union have been successful. There have been no deaths from plague in the Transvaal since June 25.—The Shangani Memorial was unveiled on Tuesday at World's View.

THE UNITED STATES.

Railway Accident.—By the wrecking of an express train running from Chicago to St. Louis 19 lives have been lost.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at St. Louis on the 6th. The prospect was then becoming more and more favourable for Justice Parker's nomination.

FOREIGN.

China.—Chang-sha, in Hunan, was opened to foreign trade on Friday.—The official beginning of work on the Shanghai-Nanking railway has been postponed, owing to difficulties raised by Sheng Ta-jen.

France.—A number of British working men visiting Paris were received on Monday by M. Loubet and were afterwards entertained and addressed by the British Ambassador.—By a new frontier arrangement the Siamese port of Krat, with adjacent islands, becomes French.—A fresh case of resistance by a religious order to the execution of the law is reported from Nantes.—The Budget Committee has suppressed the credit for the Embassy to the Vatican.—The Military Service Bill has been passed as a whole by the Chamber.

Germany.—Two of the directors of the Pomeranian bank have been condemned to imprisonment and fines.

Greece.—A Deputy has been killed in a duel with the Minister of Public Instruction.

Italy.—The Chamber of Deputies dispersed for the summer vacation on Saturday.

Morocco.—The Sultan has agreed to the introduction by France into Tangier of Algerian police. A French civilian official has been appointed financial adviser to the Sultan. He will take control of the Customs on behalf of the French banks which advanced the recent loan.—The coupons of last year's English, French, and Spanish loans due on June 30 have not been paid.

Russia.—Prince Obolensky has been appointed Governor-General of Finland. The Tsar has expressed his conviction that it will be possible to maintain Finland's local autonomy.

The War.—At Fen-shui-ling it seems that the Russians prepared a position so strong that it could not have been taken by direct assault without enormous sacrifice of life. After the battle the Russians repeatedly attempted to recapture the position, but were finally driven back. The Japanese casualties are estimated at 170. The Mo-tien-ling Pass was occupied by the Japanese on June 30 without fighting.—General Kuroki reports that at dawn on July 4 in a thick fog, two Russian battalions thrice assaulted his outposts at Mo-tien-ling. The enemy were repulsed and pursued for four miles.—The main Japanese army has advanced westwards and occupies a line extending from the Mo-tien-ling Pass to Snao-mo tien-ling and Shih-ki-ling. The road to Lia-yang is clear of the enemy, but heavy rains have brought military operations to a standstill.—The Japanese landed the 6th Division of 20,000 men at Kerr Bay on June 28.—Lieut.-Gen. Gilinsky reports heavy land fighting near Port Arthur. According to one message the Russian forces resisting the advance are suffering severely.—Admiral Togo reports that his torpedo-boats sank the Russian guardship of three funnels and a destroyer outside Port Arthur on June 27.—The acting commander of the Port Arthur squadron asserts that the Japanese torpedo attacks on June 23 failed, all the Russian ships entering the port next morning. At Tokio it is now thought possible that no Russian ship was sunk on that occasion.—Six torpedo-boats of the Vladivostock squadron entered the port of Gensan on June 30 and fired on the settlement. The British steamer Cheltenham taking railway sleepers to Korea, was captured, and according to a French correspondent, a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer and a torpedo-boat were sunk. The squadron was sighted on the 1st inst. by Admiral Kamimura's squadron, but the Russians slipped away in the darkness.—It is now announced that the Baltic fleet will leave in the middle of August.—An official Japanese message denies the reports of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Japanese and gives instances of the mutilation of Japanese corpses by Russians.—Two Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers have passed out of the Bosphorus.

Turkey.—A Bulgarian band was burned to death on Sunday night at Gumedja.

Obituary.—Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A.; Theodore Herzl, the Zionist leader; Tom Emmet, the cricketer, Sir W. Rattigan, M.P., killed in a motor-car accident, Admiral G. L. Sulivan, Mr. Gilbert Beith, ex-M.P., the Rev. Dr. Marshall Randles.

Shipping Disasters.—The Danish steamer Norge was wrecked on Rockall last week, and over 600 lives are believed to have been lost. The 145 survivors have been landed at Stornoway, Aberdeen, and Grimsby.—A Sunderland tug was blown up last week and sank with all hands.—"Times."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

SURPRISE BATTLE.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES REPORTED AT 1,000.

FIGHT IN A RAINSTORM.

LONDON, JULY 8.

EARLY on Wednesday morning the troops under General Kashtalinsky made a surprise attack on the Japanese outposts near Lantyansan.

The Russians advanced in the darkness, while a terrible rainstorm further concealed their movements. The Russians accounted for the smaller outlying vedettes without an alarm being raised, and finally rushed the main outposts camp with shouts of "Hurrah."

All the Japanese were either killed or wounded. Strong reinforcements came to the aid of the Japanese and fiercely attacked the Russians. Three attacks were made, but were repulsed. The Japanese on the last occasion nearly surrounded the Russians, but another Russian battalion came up and enabled the Russian force to retire safely.

The Russian loss was about three hundred killed and wounded.

The Japanese lost very heavily. Their killed and wounded are reported to number a thousand.

FIERCE BAYONET FIGHT.

General Kuroki's Headquarters (undated), via Fusan, Monday.

Two battalions of Russians attempted to break through the Japanese outposts at the northern entrance to the Mo-tien-ling before daylight this morning. They surrounded an outpost of eighty men at the foot of a hill and charged a trench above.

A bloody quarter of an hour's work with bayonets ensued. The Russians attacked the trench three times, but on the arrival of reinforcements for the Japanese were finally repulsed and driven up the valley.

General Kuroki's brief report of this attempt to retake the Mo-tien-ling Pass has already been published.

TORPEDO ATTACK.

TWO JAPANESE DESTROYERS REPORTED SUNK.

Paris, Thursday.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris," four Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers attempted to penetrate into Port Arthur harbour, but their approach was perceived by the shore batteries, which opened fire.

One of the vessels is said to have sunk at the foot of Golden Hill, and another under Battery 22, and a third had a funnel shot away.

Similar reports come from Tientsin.

RUMOURED NAVAL FIGHT.

Paris, Thursday.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg:—"The Vladivostock squadron attacked off Gensan a squadron of Japanese torpedo-boats protecting a cruiser which was looking for the Russian warships. Lieut. Gervais, commanding one of the destroyers, captured and brought to Vladivostock a Japanese transport. It is stated that two Japanese torpedo boats and a cruiser were sunk."

JAPANESE CRUISER SUNK.

Tokio, Thursday.

A Japanese partially protected cruiser Kaimon struck a mine and was sunk in Talienwan Bay on the 5th inst.

5,000 JAPANESE LANDED NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

Rome, Thursday.

A Chifu telegram received here states that 5,000 Japanese with siege cannon landed on Tuesday between Tiger Bay and Kaiganteshan at a point about twenty miles south of Port Arthur. The landing was protected by a squadron.

VOLUNTEER STEAMER.

Port Said, Thursday.

The Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg has arrived here with a crew of 241 seamen. Her destination is declared to be Vladivostok.

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

THERMOMETER AT 104.

A telegram from Liao-yang says:—"The heat is torrid, the thermometer registering 40 degrees Centigrade (104 deg. Fahrenheit). The movements of the troops are much hampered by the heavy rains."

ANANIASKI.

Henceforth we may make so bold as to assert that we have already established our superiority at sea over the Japanese naval forces, the ships comprising which have been crippled and harassed during the five months of the war.

THE JAPANESE COMMAND.

Field-Marshal Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Field Forces, accompanied by Generals Kodama and Fukushima, and a numerous staff, left Tokio on Wednesday for the front. The three Generals left the General Staff Office at ten o'clock, and were loudly cheered on the way to the station. The train started amid tremendous cheering, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

WAR SONG IN FACE OF DEATH.

During the Yalu battle a company of Japanese, reduced to a mere handful, exhausted their ammunition. They lay down and began to chant in chorus the war-song so much affected by the Japanese soldiers and so wonderfully inspriting. It must have sounded strange in Russian ears at such a moment, and certainly it conveyed no suggestion of the singers' conviction that they were singing their own dirge. Nor did it prove a dirge, for at the commencement of the third verse the tide of battle was rolled back by the arrival of reinforcements.

TAMPERING WITH DESPATCHES.

The despatches of Kuropatkin, though substantially trust-worthy, have nevertheless, been extensively edited, for expressions constantly occur in them which soldiers do not generally use, and which are absolutely foreign to the exceptional clearness of description which stamps his published works. Nor are these divergences easily to be explained as difficulties of translation, military Russian being unusually easy of comprehension.

At a dinner given to Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. C. Egerton by his old comrades of the Punjab Frontier Force at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on July 5, Field-Marshal Sir H. W. Norman presided, and the following officers were present: Major.-Gen. Swinton Browne, Lieut.-Col. L. S. Hyde Baker, Major G. Boisragon, Capt. E. C. Creagh, Col. G. McB. Davis, Lieut.-Col. A. R. Dick, Lieut.-Col. F. Egerton, Lieut. J. B. Egerton, Major F. W. Evatt, Lieut.-Col. C. G. M. Fasken, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Frith, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, Col. G. Hawkes, Lieut.-Col. R. Harman, Capt. J. Le Blois Johnson, Lieut.-Gen. F. Lance, Lieut. Col. E. Lloyd, Capt. P. C. Eliott.-Lockhart, Captain T. L. Leeds, Mr. Austin Low, General Sir J.W. McQueen, Col. E. A. Money, Major P. J. Miles, Captain R. G. Munn, Capt. J. B. Mackintosh, Lieut. A. E. Mahon, Major A. Nicholls, Major D. C. Phillott, Lieut.-Gen. A. G. Ross, Col. V. Rivaz, Major P. Orr Shewell, Lieut.-Col. A. D. Strettell, Col. W. O. Thompson, Lieut.-Col. F. P. L. White, and Major A. E. Woods.

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Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap ever compounded.

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PROOF.

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But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

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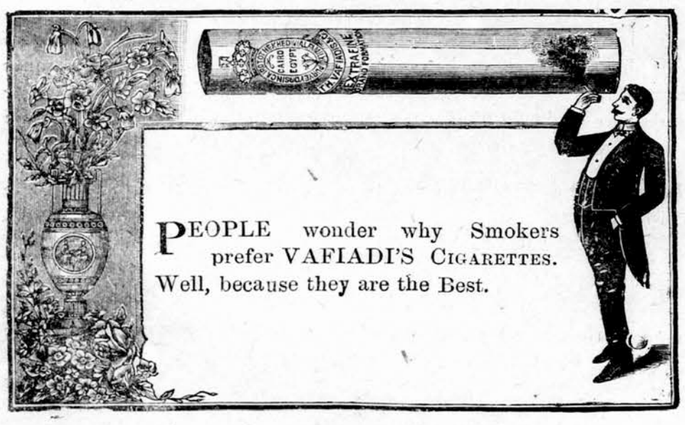

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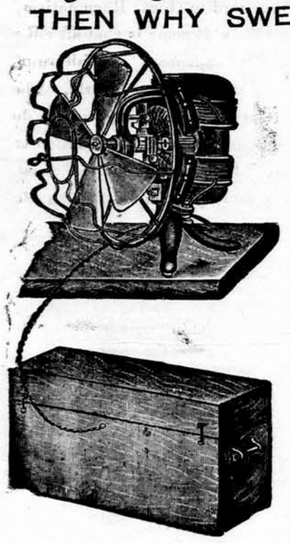

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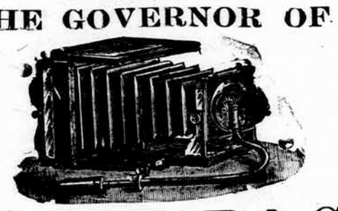

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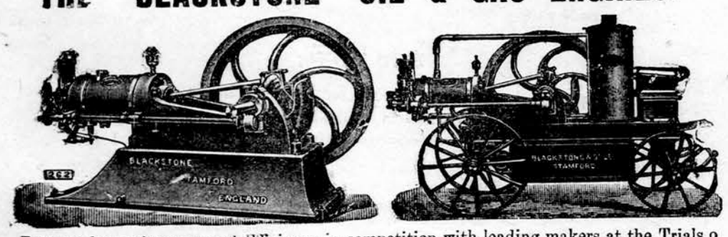

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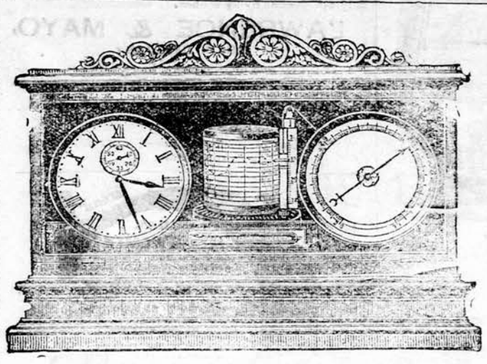

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.